THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
☽	☽	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	☽	☽

Port Almanac—October 24.

Sun Rises	6.15 A M
Sun Sets	5.14 P M
Day's Length	10 h 59 m
High Water at Southport	1.00 A M
High Water at Wilmington	2.47 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 24.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 60°; 8 p. m., 68°; maximum, 77°; minimum, 59°; mean 68°.

Rainfall for the day .00; rainfall for the month up to date, .31.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina, fair; cooler; northeasterly winds.

OUTLINES.

The steamer City of St. Augustine, plying between New York and Jacksonville, Fla., was burned eighteen miles off Hatteras; the crew is supposed to have taken to the boats. —— Secretary Carlisle has ordered that all silver coinage, except that of subsidiary silver, be suspended after November 1st. ——President Cleveland delivered an address at the Exposition grounds in Atlanta to several thousand people and indulged in a general handshaking with the public. —— The Supreme Court of Arkansas has decided against the prize fighters; Corbett will be re-arrested and forced to give a peace bond. —— Dick Henderson, colored, was lynched near Vinegar Bend, Ala., for attempting to assault the wife of his employer. —— Solicitor Pou says the citizens of Wake county violated no law in requesting the Mormon Elders to leave the community. —— Commissioner Miller's report for the three months of the current fiscal year shows a decrease of $30,800,680 as compared with the corresponding months of last year. ——A south-bound freight train on the Norfolk & Western Railroad was wrecked near Max Meadows, Va., and the engineer, fireman and brakeman killed. —— W. F. Mallory, a well known sporting man, was shot and almost instantly killed by R. H. Harris, Jr., in Petersburg, Va. —— An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Citizens' Bank, of Oregon, Mo. —— New York markets: Money on call was firm at 2@2½ per cent., last loan at 2 per cent. and closing offered at 2 per cent.; cotton quiet—middling gulf 8⅞c; middling 8⅝c; Southern flour quiet and firm—common to fair extra $2.10@2.80; good to choice $2.90@3 80; wheat—spot firm and fairly active; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 70½c; afloat 71⅝c; corn—spot firm and fairly active; No. 2 at elevator 38¾c; afloat 39¾c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 28½@28¾c; rosin active and firm—strained common to good $1.65@1.70.

There is a sulphur mine in Calcasian parish in Louisiana, from which one hundred tons a day are taken.

According to Dun's *Review* the prices of woollen goods are 25 per cent. lower than they were under the McKinley tariff. So much for free wool.

The New Jersey man who was struck by lightning seven times without serious results had probably been practicing with "Jersey lightning" and got used to it.

When a young lady smashes a bottle of wine over a ship's nose, it isn't a sign she is committing an assault on the ship. This is one of the baptismal pleasantries, all in a spirit of conviviality.

Some of the African gold-biters in London got badly bit themselves, when stocks took a slump of $80,000,000 last week, and would have gone to the demnition bow-wows of Barney Bernato hadn't come to the rescue.

Mrs. Hefferman died in Chicago a few days ago, aged 108 years. It is not remarkable that a woman of her age should have died in Chicago, but it is remarkable that any one approximating her years should be found living in Chicago.

The Nicaragua canal committee estimate that the canal can be built for $100,000,000. If that is all, why not build it? If we are short we can go out and borrow. That will be a better investment than borrowing gold to keep up an unnecessary gold reserve.

The bicycle has been abused a good deal lately, but some good words have been said for it, too. Miss Frances E. Willard says as a temperance reformer it is a daisy. We don't know about that, but the man who navigates a bike must carry a level head, and mighty little booze.

A singular marriage performance is reported from the town of Medford, Mass. A man who mysteriously disappeared seventeen years ago as mysteriously returned a short while ago. His wife in the meantime had married again, but had become a widow. The old spark was revived, and he chose for the place to tie the knot the cemetery where husband number two was buried, and with hands joined across his grave they were made one again. The only reason why he should have chosen this particular place for the ceremony that we can see must be that he wanted to show husband number two that he had a dead sure thing on him.

Hanke, in Japan, is one of the towns which behaves itself. It has just received a premium of $100 from the National Government because in 200 years there have been neither quarrels nor law suits in the burg, nor crimes, kept their taxes paid up and looked after their poor, etc., if they had any, without asking for help from the outside. Our opinion is that Hanke is hunkie dorie.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, says the silver Senators will insist on having the place on the finance committee, made vacant by the retirement of Senator McPherson, and will demand that as a condition of supporting the Republicans in organizing the Senate. He also expresses the opinion that the President will in his message recommend the retiring of the greenbacks and says that will reopen the financial question.

An exchange informs us that President Cleveland has written "with his own hand" a letter to Booker T. Washington, the colored man who made that clever speech at the opening of the Atlanta Exposition, thanking him for a copy of the address. The general impression was that the President always wrote his letters with his own hand, if he wrote them at all.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

D O'CONNOR—For rent.

D L GORE—Crackers and cheese.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

W M CUMMING—Residence for sale.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Miss Anna Brown, of Chadbourn, is in the city.

— Mr. W. E. Clark, of the *Evening Telegram*, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. E. Van Laer, who has been on the sick list, was able to be out again yesterday.

— Mr. Arthur Whiteley, of the Jacksonville, N. C., *Times*, is in the city on a business visit.

— Conductor L. D. Casey, of the A. C. L., who has been on the sick list, was out again yesterday.

— Mr. B. L. Wedenfeller, of the Bartholomay Brewing Co. of New York city, was among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Messrs. W. A. Sanders, Beaufort; H. J. McMillan, Topsail; A. H. Adams, Durham; E. R. Hicks, N. C.; Jas. A. Williams, S. F. Craig, Southport; D. D. McCall, Bennettsville; W. H. French, Rocky Point, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. S. Wishart, who has been at Greensboro with the Greensboro Ice and Coal Co., of which Mr. W. E. Worth is president, several months, has returned to the city and resumed his old position in charge of the branch of W. E. Worth & Co., on Dock street. He says there is no place like Wilmington, and he is glad to get back.

Store Robbed.

W. H. Boyette's watchmaker's shop, No. 521 South Front street, was entered Tuesday night and robbed of several watches and two watchcases. Entrance was made by prizing open a window. The thieves were frightened off by the neighbors; they were three in number. All the drawers in the shop were rifled, but only watches were taken. The thieves were driven off by Capt. J. W. Dickscy and his son, J. W. Dioksey, Jr., firing at them several times.

Murder at Tarboro.

At Tarboro yesterday forenoon, Mr. Charles Nevill, in charge of the water-tank of the A. C. L. at that place was shot from ambush and killed. It is supposed that Neville was murdered for his money, as the crime was committed shortly after he had received his month's wages The sheriff of Edgecombe was at once informed of the murder and sent for blood-hounds to track the murderer. Two arrests were made upon suspicion.

Magistrate's Court.

Joe Hill, colored, was araigned in Justice Bunting's court yesterday to answer to the charge of vagrancy. He was found guilty and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment in the county jail.

Tilley Taylor, colored, charged with the larceny of money—stealing twelve dollars from Andrew Nelson, a sailor—was tried by Justice Bunting, but the evidence in the case was insufficient and Tilley was discharged.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopedia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on hird page, or inquire at the STAR office.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast: Fair till Saturday night; cooler; fresh northwesterly winds.

—Young-Man-Afraid-Of-The-Cotton-Bears is the Indian title now claimed by the juvenile bull-tailers.

— Now is the time to fix up the stoves, and now is the time for those who do that kind of work to advertise.

—The Atlantic Coast Line is making a large addition to its freight depot at Wilson to accommodate its growing business.

— Two young white men, arrested for fighting Tuesday night, were each fined five dollars yesterday in the Mayor's Court.

— The stage of water in the river at Fayetteville Tuesday at 8 a. m. was 1,8 feet; a rise of one-tenth of a foot in the previous 24 hours.

— A protracted meeting is in progress in Fifth Street Methodist Church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. L. Cunninggim There is a large attendance and considerable interest manifested at the services.

— The STAR is delighted to know that Sol Smith Russell will appear at the Opera House on the 31st. He is an old Wilmington favorite, and is not only one of the best comedians in the country but a cultivated gentleman with a most attractive personality.

— Mabel Louise, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. U. C. Ellis, died yesterday morning at the residence of its parents, on Church between Front and Second streets. The funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock from the residence. Rev. Mr. Cunninggim will conduct the services.

— Beginning Monday, the 28th, the passenger trains of the Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk Railroad will arrive at Mulberry street at 12.40 p. m. and leave at 2.00 p. m. The freight and passenger train, leaving tri-weekly, will leave from Surry street at 6.30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

— The next attraction at the Opera House will be Sol. Smith Russell in "The Rivals," as *Bob Acres* or *Fighting Rob*, on the 31st of this month. It is said this will eclipse any performance which has been here this season. Russell is well known in this section and he will no doubt have a packed house.

— The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad will sell tickets to Maxton, N. C., on account of the Border Exposition of the Carolinas, at the rate of one first-class fare for the round trip, October 29th to November 1st. Following rates will govern from competitive points: Wilmington, $3.85; Fayetteville, $1.15; Greensboro, $4.80; Sanford, $3.35.

SEVEN HOUSES BURNED.

Fire Yesterday Morning Early—All but One of the Buildings Small Structures and All Insured.

Seven dwelling houses near the eastern limits of the city were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. With one exception all the buildings were small one-story frame structures, occupied by colored people.

The fire broke out in a house owned and occupied by Major Loftin, colored, on Market between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Loftin's family narrowly escaped and saved nothing of their effects but one trunk.

The two-story frame dwelling owned and occupied by police officer H. Tietgen was next burned and nothing was saved. Mr. Tietgen was awakened by the firemen and had barely time to escape the flames.

The other buildings destroyed were a one-story frame dwelling owned by Mrs. W. T. Daggett and occupied by Peter Griffin, colored, and four small houses owned by Thomas Kinyon, colored. Two of these were occupied by colored people who saved their furniture, and the other two were vacant.

The firemen found it difficult to get water, the nearest hydrant being three squares from the fire, with but little pressure.

There was insurance on the houses burned with Messrs. Atkinson & Son's agency as follows: Mr. H. Tietgen, $1,025; Mrs. Daggett, $300; Kinyon, $350; Loftin, $700.

Funeral of the Late Mrs. W. J. Taylor.

The remains of the late Mrs. W. J. Taylor, who died Monday last, were buried yesterday in Bellevue cemetery. The funeral services were held in Fifth Street M. E. Church at 10 o'clock in the morning by Rev. Mr. Cunninggim. The pall bearers were Messrs. Geo. A. Burnett, Robert Reville, I. N. Burriss, Jas. Potter, William Patton and Edward Paul.

Painfully Hurt.

Mr. John Oli, a veteran well-digger, was severely hurt yesterday by a brick falling on his head while at work in a well on premises on South Sixth street, for Mr. C. C. Parker. He was taken out of the well and a physician called to attend him, when it was found that he had sustained a painful but not dangerous scalp wound.

A Sad Affliction.

The STAR sympathizes with Mr. and Mrs. John Mayland in the loss of their son, Martin Luther, who died yesterday of malignant scarlet fever and was buried in Bellevue cemetery. Two other children of the family are sick with the same disease but are on the way to recovery.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, whocan calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

AT THE TEMPLE OF ISRAEL.

Marriage of Miss Daisy Theresa Bear to Mr. Solomon Sternberger, Jr.

The marriage of Mr. Solomon Sternberger, Jr., a son of one of our old and respected citizen, Mr. Joseph Sternberger, to Miss Daisy Theresa Bear, second daughter of our esteemed and worthy townsman, Mr. Solomon Bear, which took place at the Temple of Israel last night, was one of the grandest affairs which has occurred in our city for some time.

The Temple was beautifuily lighted, and decorated with the most handsome and expensive flowers and evergreens which could be obtained, and the altar was overhung with a canopy (or, in Hebrew, chuppa) made of vines and flowers, which is in accordance with the old Jewish custom. In front of the altar was swung a beautiful double floral gate of lovely design which opened and let the happy couple in where the ceremony was performed. On either side of the canopy were pyramids and designs made of palms and ferns and rare and lovely flowers, which as a whole made a striking and gorgeous picture.

The organ was presided over by Mr. E. P. Boatwright, and the choir was composed of those excellent and well-known vocalists, Mrs. McFarland, Miss Calder, Prof. John Baker and Mr. A. S. Holden, who rendered their sweetest strains on this happy occasion.

At about 9 o'clock after the choir had sung a beautiful and appropriate selection, the bridal party arrived.

First to enter were the ushers, who took their stations at points on both sides of the aisle up which the party was to come. Then came the groomsmen and bridesmaids, who took positions in semi-circles on either side of the altar and chuppa. They were followed by the groom, led by his brother, Mr. I. J. Sternberger, who was best man, and immediately thereafter came the bright and beautiful bride, leaning on the arm of her father.

As they approached the chuppa the gates were opened by the little brother and sister of the bride, Miss Viola and Master Frederick Bear, and they entered in front of the altar.

Then the Rev. Dr. Mendelsohn performed the Hebrew ceremony, which is too beautiful and sublime for description here. They were made man and wife, and the groom with his beautiful bride walked gracefully down the aisle, arm in arm, and out.

The church was packed even to standing in all the aisles but the center, with invited guests, and while the ceremony was being performed such supreme stillness reigned that not a sound could be heard save the clear, rounded tones of the Rabbi, and the distinct answers and responses of the contracting parties.

After the ceremony the guests repaired to the residence of the bride's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Bear, where a grand reception was held. The tables were heavily laden with everything that could tempt or satisfy the most fastidious appetite. A large room was prepared for dancing and excellent music was furnished by the Italian string band.

The presents were too numerous to mention, including several Atlantic National Bank cashier's checks for different sums ranging for $35.00 to $300.00, beautiful and elaborate china sets, crockery ware, cut glass ware, pictures, silver ware, furniture and articles of various kinds. In fact, there were presents sufficient for complete housekeeping without further additions.

Miss Mamie Bear was maid of honor and Mr. I. J. Sternberger best man. The groomsmen were S. A. Schloss, I. M. Bear, Julius Sternberger, and the bridesmaids were Misses Rebecca Bear, Hannah Shrier and Hattie Taylor. Ushers—I. H. Weil, Joe N. Jacobi, Isadore Bear, and Emanuel J. Bear.

The visiting guests were Miss Belle Katzenstein, Mrs. Morris Mahalovitch and Mr. Joseph Shields, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. Joseph Hahn, of Atlanta, and Mr. Joseph Schloss, of New York.

The gentlemen in attendance were all in full dress suits, and the ladies most magnificently dressed, all wearing diamonds and other beautiful jewelry and ornaments.

During the evening numerous telegrams of congratulation were received from friends in other cities.

The evening was one of continuous enjoyment for all who were present, and compliments and congratulations were showered upon the happy couple.

So starts in married life one of Wilmington's most energetic and prosperous young business men, and the wish of his friend, the STAR, is that it may be a life to the finish as beautiful, as happy and as prosperous as it has commenced.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—249 bales cotton, 11 casks spirits turpentine, 189 bbls rosin, 98 bbls tar, 20 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—458 bales cotton, 56 casks spirits turpentine, 118 bbls rosin, 68 bbls tar, 38 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—213 bales cotton.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—9 bales cotton.

Steamer A P Hurt—29 bales cotton, 18 casks spirits turpentine, 150 bbls rosin, 143 bbls tar, 58 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 952 bales; spirits turpentine, 80 casks; rosin, 408 bbls; tar, 804 bbls; crude turpentine, 58 bbls.

Cotton Notes.

Receipts here yesterday 952 bales; same day last year 3,480.

Spot cotton quiet in New York at 8⅝c. for middling; dull in Wilmington at 8¼c.

New York futures closed weak at a decline of 30 points on October and November contracts, 28 December, January and February, 26 March, 25 April, May and June.

STATE FAIR UNDER WAY.

MEETING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Alliance Men in Raleigh to Select a Site for the Shoe Factory—Cases in the Supreme Court—Contributions from Fayetteville for the Vance Monument Fund—N. C. Life Insurance Company Organized.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, October 23.

About seventy-five A. and M. students left this morning for Atlanta. There was a lively war between the Southern and Seaboard officials here to carry them. The Southern had the contract, but the Seaboard cut rates and carried about half of them.

The Executive Committee of the People's party meets to-night. Secretary Ayer says it was called at this time because it was an easy matter to get them all together. They will probably discuss the situation and especially the fusion field.

Messrs. Mewborne, English and Hileman, Executive Committee of the Alliance, are in the city with a view of selecting another site than Cary for the location of the proposed shoe factory. Many towns in the State have made bids and offered bids, some of which are very liberal.

The North Carolina Life Insurance Company, with a capital stock of $100,000, has been organized. Some of the stock is already subscribed. Julius Lewis is president.

The Fair is well under way, and is attracting a fair crowd. Large crowds are expected to day and to-morrow. At night addresses will be made in the House of Representatives by well known North Carolinians on topics of local interest. The Fair will be a good one and there is no discount on that.

A contribution of $126 has been received for the Vance monument fund from Mrs. N. W. Ray, of Fayetteville.

Mr. A. L. Lyman, a prominent citizen of New Light township, is paralyzed.

The bulls who have been raiding the cotton market have retired to winter quarters. Many of the nibblers who have invested $100 and $300 have been entirely wiped out. In the South the speculators are almost to a unit bulls. The winnings which they made two weeks ago went with the recent slump—where, nobody knows.

About fifty teachers and pupils of the graded schools left for Atlanta yesterday to take in the Exposition.

The Page Lumber Company, of Aberdeen, has been awarded the contract to supply over half a million feet of lumber for the construction of the S. A. L. wharves and warehouses at Norfolk which were recently burned.

Mr. R. J. Cheatham, of Durham, it is understood has been appointed division freight agent of the S. A. L. at Atlanta to succeed W. S. O'Dwyer.

The case against Register of Deeds Rogers for granting a marriage license to a young boy 16 years old came up yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined. The case will be finished to-day.

All the important cases in the Civil Court have been continued. The Fair week interrupts the business of the court to a certain degree. The Hawkins will case has been postponed until November 1st. The Buck Kitchen penitentiary contest comes up Friday. The Barnes-Crawford slander case has also been continued.

The Florida Orange Crop.

The grade of Florida oranges known as "droppings" has appeared on the Savannah market. Estimates of the crop of good oranges vary, of course. The secretary of the Florida Fruit Exchange thinks the crop will be about 100,000 boxes. A traffic manager of one of the Florida railway systems, whose opportunities for gathering correct information are excellent, estimates the crop at from 60,000 to 70,000 boxes. The crop of 1893-'94 reached 5,000,000 boxes.

The view which is taken by grove owners of the injured groves is very encouraging. The growth of new wood on the damaged trees this year has been extraordinary, and it is confidently expected that within five years the State will be producing as many oranges as she ever did.

TO FACILITATE TRADE.

The Railroad Commission Puts Cabbages, Irish and Sweet Potatoes in the Sixth Class.

The products of the West, apples and cabbage and things raised in the mountains, the Raleigh *News-Observer* says, have been practically shut off from the East by the high freight rates from one part of the State to another. These things have been shipped direct to Baltimore jobbing houses and thence to the Eastern part of this State, cheaper than they can be shipped direct. And so it has been with the truck of the East.

The Railroad Commission has taken the matter in hand, and yesterday changed the classification of cabbages, Irish and sweet potatoes to the sixth class. The Circular is No. 45 and provides that on and after October 28th, 1895, this change in classification will be in effect.

This Affidavit Don't Go.

Capt. Will Hall and Capt. Joe Bowden, of the champion piscatorial conductors of the Carolina Central road, struck it just right at the trestle over the banks channel at the Hammocks yesterday. They caught 75 bluefish, all big ones, and one trout. The trout weighed 27 pounds. This report is accompanied by an affidavit.—*Charlotte News.*

"Affidavits" from Will Hall and Joe Bowden don't count. They are both picturesque piscatorial prevaricating punchers, and members, in good standing, of the Anglers' Ananias Association. It is well known that no man can join that body whose record as a prevaricator is at all "fishy."

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

Sixth Annual Fair.

The Sixth Annual Fair of the Border Exposition of the Carolinas will be held at Maxton, N. C., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 30th and 31st and Nov. 1st. Send for Premium List.

W. B. HARKER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

RED HOT IN OHIO.

A HERALD CORRESPONDENT CLAIMS THAT THE RESULT IS DOUBTFUL.

Opposed to Democratic Harmony and a Big Campaign Fund is Republican Organization—Campbell's Telling Fight.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Oct. 20, 1895.—The last week has been the most exciting in Ohio politics since ex-Governors Foraker and Campbell were opposed to one another in the political field.

When the campaign opened in Springfield, General Bushnell's home, Governor McKinley was the chief orator. He told the voters of Ohio that the tariff would be the issue. Senator Sherman, who followed him, to the surprise of many, also said the tariff would be the issue. Gen. Bushnell agreed with them both, and, of course, the lesser lights did likewise.

Ex-Governor Campbell and Senator Brice in interviews the next day said that the Democrats wanted nothing weaker to fight than the McKinley act. In less than forty-eight hours every tariff reformer of prominence in the State was either on the stump or talking through the newspapers. To the surprise of Republican leaders, there was not then, nor is there now, a single influential newspaper in the State which has attempted to defend the McKinley tariff or the tariff views of the party leaders.

Failing in his first line of attack, Governor McKinley took up Campbell's previous administration and scathingly and remorselessly arraigned the methods used to nominate Campbell and the acts of the Democratic Legislatures.

CAMPBELL'S SENSATION.

Mr. Campbell had evidently been waiting for just such a speech, for in his third talk after receiving the nomination he sprang the greatest political sensation of the year. He has shown, without contradiction worthy of the name, that the last Legislature was notoriously corrupt, having by sworn affidavits established the fact that it was bribed to the extent of $91,600, and by indisputable figures he has shown that the State taxation is 20 per cent. higher now than when he was Governor, and that the police boards and city administration boards are far less efficient than when he was the Chief Executive.

Mr. Campbell has to some extent placated young Allen Thurman and those who have followed the son of the "Old Roman" in his mad chase after free silver coinage. He has also succeeded in bringing into active service the once disaffected element of the party in Hamilton county. Lewis G. Bernard, who, Postmaster General Wilson told me recently, has as much influence with the national administration as any man in Ohio, said to me that Campbell was sure to win, and Bernard has hitherto been an uncompromising and implacable foe to the ex-Governor.

It was Bernard who had as much to do with Campbell's defeat for Governor in 1891 as any one. Bernard is Brice's lieutenant in Ohio, and whether Brice compelled Bernard to forget his hatred or whether he did so of his own accord is not known. Suffice it to say that he is now the most active Campbell worker in the campaign. Bernard says that Brice would rather see Campbell elected than to be re-elected himself. Altogether there is complete harmony in the Democratic ranks.

THE REPUBLICAN SIDE.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that Ohio went Republican last year by nearly 80,000 majority; that one-half of the manufactories in Ohio were closed for some months last year, and that the panic was ascribed to the Democrats. Ohio is a great wool producing State, and the decline in the price of this product has been the means of changing some votes. These are facts which the enemies of the Republican party are having a difficult time in explaining away.

General Bushnell, the Republican nominee, is personally a popular man. He is rich, and his record has never been questioned. Were it not for many peculiar circumstances attending the campaign, the chances are that he would beat Campbell by the usual Republican majority. But there is Sherman and there is Foraker. Except on one occasion, when Campbell was elected Governor, Ohio has always gone Democratic when there was a Senator to succeed the colleague of John Sherman in the United State Senate. Thurman was elected; so was Payne; so was Brice. It is said that Sherman confidently expects the success of the Republican national ticket next year, and he hopes there will be no one for him to divide the Ohio spoils with.

No conservative man attempts to say how the election is going, and no bets are being made. The Republicans, afraid of the combativeness of Campbell and the shrewdness of Brice, are at sea. They have organization, while the Democrats have harmony, a good ticket and a big campaign fund. It is aggressive, while the Republican party is still on the defensive.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS.

George B. Cox, the Republican "boss" of Ohio, is not working in harmony with Sherman, Foraker and Bushnell. He incurred the displeasure of Senator Sherman, and the Senator publicly disgraced him by refusing to put him on the committee to notify Bushnell of his nomination. Since then, Cox has been bitter towards McKinley, Bushnell and Foraker, all of whom commended Sherman's act. He has secretly determined on the political death of each, and Cox's decree is inexorable.

Then, again, Foraker is the godfather of Bushnell, whom Sherman didn't want, and it is now an open secret that the friends of Senator Sherman will do everything in their power to prevent Foraker's election to the Senate.

DIED.

MAYLAND—October 23rd, 1895, MARTIN LUTHER, son of John and Carrie Mayland, of malignant scarlet fever, aged 2 years 8 months and 6 days. The interment was at Bellevue Cemetery.

"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

For Rent.

House ten rooms corner Fifth and Mulberry streets. Fourteen rooms on North Front street. Has complete Water Works. Twelve rooms over the Singer Sewing Machine Store on Market street. Water Works on premises. All suitable for Boarding Houses. Apply to

D. O'CONNOR,
Real Estate Agent.
oct 24 3t

Crackers and Cheese.

200 boxes CRACKERS.
113 boxes CHEESE.
225 barrels MULLETS.
99 bags COFFEE.
189 barrels SUGAR.
Also Salt, Meat and other goods,

D. L. GORE,
120, 122, 124 North Water St.,
oct 16 tf Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

OUR STOCK PURCHASED BEFORE THE ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Goods sold at retail less than present wholesale prices.

All Wool Cheviot Suits $6.00, worth $12.00.

See our $7.50 Cassimere Suits, equal to any $13.50.

Hundreds of Children's Suits, all Wool, $1.50 up, worth double the Money.

NEW HATS AND FURNISHINGS.

It would be pure folly and a waste of money to pay the exorbitant prices that you are called upon to put up for a hat, simply because you buy from an exclusive hatter. We show an immense assortment of all the newest shapes and shades in Derbys and Alpines, at prices that are right and which are from 25 per cent. to 33⅓ per cent. below others.

DRESS SHIRTS,
PERCALE SHIRTS,
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
NOBBY NECKWEAR,
DRESS GLOVES,
SIGHTLY HOSIERY.

Your money back if you want it.

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

oct 13 tf

STOP LYING

Awake at night thinking about how and where you can spend your hard-earned money to the best advantage. You want the best possible values obtainable when purchasing a thing for wear. It is more than right that you should have what you want. To get the best values in Wilmington go to

A. DAVID & Co.,

Front and Princess Streets,

Where prices on all seasonable goods are several notches lower than the water in Cape Fear river. The stock embraces

Men's, Boy's, Youths' and Children's CLOTHING.

Woollen, Merino and Cotton

UNDERWEAR,

In fact a complete assortment of

Gent's Furnishings.

Se our Merchant Tailoring Department. The finest goods, best workmanship, cheaper than ever.

A. DAVID & CO.

oct 13 tf

New Catch MULLETS.

Put Up in Nice New Packages.

Send in your orders.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets
sep 6 D&W tf

All-Around Printer.

A FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER COMPOSITOR, who has also had sufficient experience as a Job Printer to make himself useful in that capacity, may secure employment at the STAR Office. Would be engaged on newspaper greater part of time.

Apply at, or address,
STAR OFFICE,
oct 18 3t nr Wilmington, N. C.

100 Barrels

FAT, LARGE SIZE SEPTEMBER MULLETS

Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Canned Goods Cheese, &c., which I offer at lowest prices. S. F. KEITH,
136 and 138 North Water Street,
oct 6 tf Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Judicious Buyers

Your attention is called to our immense line of

DRESS GOODS.

The patterns are all of new designs and colorings. We are positive that these goods are better than those usually brought to this market, and the price, why that's left to your judgment.

READ THESE ITEMS.

Fancy Mohair, 40-inch, black, 50c yd.
All-Wool Novelties 45c yard.
Shirt Waist Silks $1.00 yard.
Brocade Rahadamus 85c to $2 yard.
All-Wool Cloaking 37½c yard.

Special

FOR ONE WEEK—Beginning Monday, we will make, lay and furnish paper for every CARPET sold

FREE OF COST.

S. H. Fishblate,

Cloaks and Carpets,

THIRD FLOOR.

Linens.

The largest stock we have ever carried. The prettiest patterns in

Table Damask,

Napkins and Doylies.

The largest and best German HACK TOWEL to be found in the city for 20c each; only 100 left.

The Onyx and Smith & Angell's

Black Hosiery.

RICHARD HUDNUT'S

Toilet Requisites

Yankee Notions

of every description.

Cluze Patent Thumb KID GLOVE,

Foster's New Street KID GLOVE.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK!

No. 29 North Front St.

oct 20 tf

Well Pleased!

Every one of our customers are well pleased with our special prices.

Bargains in Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Cloaks and Capes.

Try us and see if we cannot save you money.

'Phone 118.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on all purchases over $2.

oct 20 tf

THE MORNING STAR

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVII.—NO. 28. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,887

THE MORNING STAR,
THE OLDEST
DAILY NEWSPAPER
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper n North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 5 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1895

PROSPEROUS MEXICO.

We have had occasion more than once to refer to Mexico as one of the countries held up by the gold monometallists of this country as a frightful warning to the advocates of free coinage of silver. They entirely ignore the progress that Mexico has made in the past decade or so and is now making, and point to the low wages paid to farm hands and other common laborers as proof of the evil results of a silver currency. But the fact is the labor of that country is of a very low order, and there is a large surplus of it such as it is.

There are several races of people in that country, with very few pure bloods among them. The majority of them are not born with a hankering for work, and the ease with which life is sustained has been rather against the development of industrial habits in the average man or woman. Generally speaking where nature does very much in providing the necessaries of life for people with little effort on their part, they do correspondingly little, and jog along in a go easy sort of a way from day to day, taking but little concern for the future, pretty well content with the little they have and feeling confident that they can count on enough to eat and enough to wear. For the average man or woman of the lower classes (and they have lower classes in that country) both of thsee mean very little.

But they are not all that kind, for there are some brainy, industrious, energetic, ambitious men there as there are in all countries, and in recent years there have been some acquisitions of Americans and Europeans who have become identified with the country and are taking an interest in its developement and progress.

To show the how little truth there was in the assertions as to the deplorable condition of that country as a result of its silver standard we have quoted from interviews with Mr. Raoul, President of the Mexican Central Railway, and from the last message of President Diaz to the Mexican Congress, all of which show it to be in a most encouraging and prosperous condition. As further evidence we reproduce the following press dispatch from the city of Mexico under date of the 19th inst:

"Bankers complain of dull discount business, as merchants are so well provided with money there is no need of borrowing to make remittances to the United States and Europe in payment for their goods. A statement in Rhode's Journal of Banking, published in New York, that the times are hard here is ludicrously incorrect. The country was never more prosperous, and new plantations are being established and old ones improved, and a large number of costly sugar plants are going up in the most improved and modern make, while trade and railway traffic both go to contradict this ill-founded assertion. European bankers are taking all the new 5 per cent. silver bonds they can get. These bonds are not, as stated in American journals, new loans, but merely to replace various classes of outstanding obligations.

"The prospect for a refunding of the gold debt in Europe is every day brighter, and influential bankers on the other side believe the time will soon be ripe for the refunding of the loan at 5 per cent., saving 1 per cent. The Government is in receipt of ample revenues, and no new loans are contemplated, except, later on, for the City of Mexico to reconstruct its sewer system; but the city is wealthy and can easily stand another $10,000,000 on its small debt of $19,000,000 contracted for the drainage of the valley of Mexico, the population of the city being over 400,000 and rapidly increasing, as is evidenced by the great activity in house building, the general average of houses being $10,000 each and some costing $100,000 each.

"Mexico will continue on a silver basis and will not attempt tariff tinkering, but will await an opportune time for tariff revision, but in such a manner as to protect the established industries. The rapid changes in tariff is contrary to the policy of this Government."

In speaking of Mexico it must be remembered that from an industrial standpoint she is yet an infant, that she was until within the past decade a country without railroads, without manufactories, without ships or commerce, her agriculture of the crudest and most primitive kind, and with all that rent with frequent revolutions and the overturning of the established order of things without any improvement in the conditions. That is what Mexico was until quite recently, when she became linked to this country by railway, and the spirit of progress went with the locomotive and diffused new life among a people who had plodded on for ages in the same old, easy, slouchy, careless, slip-shod way. When we consider the constituent elements of her population, the large proportion of the mongrel, shiftless sort compared with the brainy and progressive, the wonder is not that she has not made more progress, and that the so-called laboring classes (who labor as little as possible) are not in a better condition, but that she has made so much progress and that the laboring classes are as well off as they are.

The dispatch which we have reproduced above shows that capital is not driven from the country by the silver standard, and that foreign capitalists are not afraid to risk their money on loans and in enterprises, but are on the contrary seeking such invesments. American capital and energy are finding a broad field in that country, to which more capital and more energy is being constantly attracted. Reduce Mexico to a gold standard, as the gold monometallists are trying to reduce this country, and it would paralyze her at once, as the insane discrimination against our silver has partially paralyzed this country, which ought to be, and would be under sensible financial management, the most prosperous country under the sun.

MINOR MENTION.

Japan and China will both in time become great manufacturing nations. They both have to a remarkable degree the imitative genius, and the Japanese have it to an astonishing degree. It is said that they can take the most complicated or delicate piece of mechanism and in a little while reproduce its counterpart so accurately that it would require an expert to tell the difference between the original and the imitation. The mechanical genius seems to be inherent in the race and in constructive work they learn everything, apparently without effort and as if by intuition. They can imitate anything from a locomotive to a watch with an expertness that, considering that this is all new work to them, is marvellous. With such a people, having an ambition to become a manufacturing nation, it goes without saying that it is only a question of a little time when they will become so. If they had within their own country the raw materials to supply their demands, with the genius and industry they have and the abundant and cheap labor they can command, there is not a nation on the earth that could compete with them, and there is not a nation now that they cannot compete with even when importing most of their raw materials. They can import cotton from England, make cotton fabrics and sell them for less in the Chinese and India markets than Manchester can, and they can import iron and steel and make an engine or a bicycle and sell them for forty per cent. less than the European or American builder can. This being the case we need never expect to build up in that country a market for American manufactures but there is a great opening there for iron, cotton and some other raw materials, which this country should look to, and especially the South, which would find a market there for millions of bales of cotton and for vast quantities of iron, neither of which Japan has to any extent and both of which she imports mainly from England. We should have direct trade with Japan and other Eastern countries, and this makes us especially interested in the Nicaragua Canal.

* * *

England is interested not only in land-grabbing, but in gold-grabbing in Venezuela. This is the secret of her present efforts to extend her territory across the disputed line in that country. She wants to get control of the gold-bearing territory there, as she did in Africa, as she has done in Australia, and as she practically has done in this country, for here English syndicates control wholly or in part nearly all of our gold mines. Speaking of the instructions of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the English Secretary of the Colonies, to the Governor of British Guiana, to fortify the frontiers and hold them by force if necessary against Venezuela, the St. James *Gazette* says:

"In this dispatch Mr. Chamberlain advocates especially fostering gold mining, and urges the cutting of a road from the upper Barima river to Cuyuni, pointing out its importance from a military point of view, as it would enable the Government to keep more closely in touch with the frontier and repel attempts at Venezuelan aggression, adding that in view of the possible early expansion of gold mining, it would be necessary to provide adequately for the protection of the Northwestern district, and recommending an increase in the number of military and police, as well as the erection of barracks on the frontier."

This shows the milk in the cocoanut, and accounts for the great interest that England is showing in her possessions real and claimed on the borders of Venezuela. Practically controlling the gold product of the world it is easy to understand why England adheres so tenaciously to the gold standard, but it is not so easy to understand why American statesmen and financiers cannot see it and why they so stupidly let England dictate our financial policy.

* * *

It is said that the exhibit made by the negroes at the Atlanta Exposition is the most creditable ever made by the race. It is creditable also to the management of the Exposition that it gave the negroes this opportunity to show what is in them, and the efforts they are making to develop whatever of talent they may have. The object lesson will be a good one not only for the colored people but for the whites as well, and while it shows to some extent the possibilities in the negro from an industrial standpoint where brain as well as brawn figures, it may increase the negro's confidence in himself and raise him somewhat in the estimation of those who have heretofore considered him as not being capable of accomplishing much outside of robust labor. Of course much could not be reasonably expected of a race whose opportunities have been so limited and to whom the gates to the avocations requiring skilled labor and some genius have been practically closed, and therefore they are entitled to the full measure of credit for any evidences of progress and thought that they may display at Atlanta, in juxtaposition with the achievements of white effort and genius. With them it may prove a stimulus to further and continued effort.

CURRENT COMMENT

—— As the tin industry which the Wilson bill was to kill has grown enormously, there's only one way the calamitist can make a growler out of that.—*Philadelphia Times, Ind.*

—— The imports of hides and skins for the eight months ending with August show an increase of $13,000,000, or more than 100 per cent. above the imports of the corresponding eight months of 1894. This increase is due in past to the shortage in American hides, but it shows that the shoe making business is going on with increasing activity under a tariff which McKinley thought would ruin the country.—*New York World, Dem.*

—— Out of its mouth the Grand Old Party in Pennsylvania decries "the growing use of money in politics;" but at the same time it solicits with one hand behind it the assessed contributions of policemen, firemen, Federal, State and municipal officials for the purpose of carrying elections. In the city at least $20,000 has been openly expended in paying taxes of delinquents who are expected in requital of this service to vote the Republican ticket without regard to personal preferences or the public advantage.—*Phil. Ledger, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Concord *Standard*: Some farmers brought cotton to market Monday and, finding that the price had made a big tumble, hauled it back home.

— Salisbury *Herald*: On the Catawba river, near Lincolnton, a cotton mill, which will be the finest in the South, is well under way. English machinery is to be used. —— Jonas Cline, an ex-sheriff of Catawba county, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. The deceased was 80 years old, and was a highly respected citizen, having served as sheriff of the county for thirty years.

— Charlotte *News*: Mr. Baxter Caldwell, one of Charlotte's most prosperous suburban farmers, was in the city to-day. He says that despite the dry weather, Sugar creek is as full of water as usual and it is so clear that the pebbles on its bottom can be seen. This creek is one of the main supplies for the Charlotte Water Works Company. It is fed principally by springs, but Mr. Caldwell says that the cool weather has prevented evaporation, and attributes that as the cause of the continued full flow of water in Sugar creek.

— Statesville *Landmark*: A gentleman from Elmwood, in town a few days ago, reported Baker's mill pond, on Fourth Creek, in Rowan county, had been very low on account of the drought but recently filled up to about its usual height, although there had been no rain. —— Squire J. P. Matheson, of Taylorsville, says it was told him a few days ago that a point in the road about five miles above Taylorsville, that is usually very wet but had been quite dry since the drought set it, was again wet. A citizen from the country yesterday sold Capt. H. C. Cowles some ash wood, and on Capt. Cowles' remarking to him that it was a good time to get wood out of lowland, said this had been the case until very recently, but bottom land that had been dry and hard was now shoe-mouth deep in water.

HEART DISEASE, like many other ailments when they have taken hold of the system, never gets better of its own accord, but ***Constantly grows worse.*** There are thousands who know they have a defective heart, but will not admit the fact. They don't want their friends to worry, and ***Don't know what to take for it,*** as they have been told time and again that heart disease was incurable. Such was the case of Mr. Silas Farley of Dyesville, Ohio who writes June 19, 1894, as follows:

"I had heart disease for 28 years, my heart hurting me almost continually. The first 15 years I doctored all the time, trying several physicians and remedies, until my last doctor told me it was only a question of time as I could not be cured. I gradually grew worse, very weak, and completely discouraged, until I lived, propped half up in bed, because I ***couldn't lie down*** nor sit up. Thinking my time had come I told my family what I wanted done when I was gone. But on the first day of March on the recommendation of Mrs. Fannie Jones, of Anderson, Ind., I commenced taking ***Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart*** and wonderful to tell, in ten days I was working at light work and on March 19 commenced framing a barn, which is heavy work, and I have'nt lost a day since. I am 58 years old, 6 ft. 4½ inches and weigh 250lbs. ***I believe I am fully cured,*** and I am now only anxious that everyone shall know of your wonderful remedies."

Dyesville, Ohio. SILAS FARLEY.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health

Dr. Miles' ***Pain Pills*** are guaranteed to ***stop Headache*** in 20 minutes. "One cent a dose." Formie by all Druggists.

June 15 tf m tu th change.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

TWINKLINGS.

— The acme of politeness was reached by a superintendent who posted a placard reading: "Please do not tumble down the shaft."—*Tit-Bits.*

— Acting Chief Conlin has driven the bootblack into the darkness of cellars and back rooms, and into the blackness of despair, but he still shines.—*New York Herald.*

— Mrs. Bloozin—"Have you been to any of the fall openings, my dear?"

Mrs. Buzbuz—"Not exactly; but I tumbled into a coal hole the other day."—*Roxbury Gazette.*

— Rare Opportunity—Man Overboard—Help! help!

Pat—Phuy don't yez swim?

"I don't know how."

"Be gorry, ye've got an illigant chance to learn."—*N. Y. Weekly.*

— Lawyer (to female witness)—What occupation did your husband follow?

Witness—He was a skipper.

Lawyer—Of a schooner!

Witness—No; of a bank. He skipped to Canada."—*Texas Siftings.*

REFUSED $12,000 IN GOLD.

Circumstances In Which It Looked as if the Money Might Be a Burden.

James Clark of Old Town knows a good story in connection with the sinking of the steamship Pacific in the straits of Juan de Fuca in 1875, of which the only survivor was Neil Henley, now of Tacoma. Mr. Henley floated around for hours on a raft after the Pacific was struck by the bark Orpheus. With him on the raft was a man named William Sampson, who became exhausted and sank, Mr. Clark says, with between $10,000 and $12,000 in a belt around his body. The fact that Sampson had the gold on his person was known to Mr. Clark and a few others only, and it has never been published.

Clark and Sampson were miners together on the Yukon river in Alaska. The mining claim was a rich one and was known in the Yukon district as the Three to One. It was so called because the party that mined and owned it was composed of three white men and a Chinese. They returned to Victoria to spend the first winter after taking out about $5,000 apiece in gold, and the next spring when they went back to open up the mine again they found that the floods had swept away all their machinery and they would have to spend a considerable part of the season in making and putting in new machinery to handle the placer deposits. Sampson became discouraged, and he sold his share in the diggings to his partners for about $5,000 and returned to Victoria. The Three to One made money that season the same as the season before.

Shortly after Sampson returned to Victoria he shipped on the steamer Pacific, intending to go to San Francisco. He put the gold in a belt around his body, as was the custom in those days. The raft on which he and Henley floated was in reality a chicken coop. Sampson felt he could not last much longer in the heavy sea, which rolled the coop fearfully, and he begged Henley to take the gold. The latter, feeling that he would never live to set foot on shore again, refused to take the belt, and down it went with poor Sampson to the bottom of the sea. Henley was soon picked up. The next day, though, he regretted the loss of his companion on the chicken coop. He also deplored that he had not taken the proffered belt with its burden of gold.—Tacoma News.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

The Matinee Girl Found It Dull and Not Up to the Times.

"Did I go to the matinee?" said the blond girl with the red ribbons on her hat to her companion in the street car. "Yes, I did, and it was the most tiresome thing I ever sat through. Yes, it was 'Romeo and Juliet.' I've heard a great deal about Shakespeare's plays, but I never saw one before, and I don't care ever to see another. Why, there's nothing funny in it. Classical? Oh, I suppose so, but I tell you Shakespeare was not up to the modern ideas of what makes a good play. His plays ought to be rewritten and a little more fun thrown into them.

"Why, I noticed several places where they might have rung in a modern idea or two and made a great improvement. For instance, there was that dance that they do in the early part of the piece. Now, how much prettier it would be to have a ballet come on instead, or if they were going to have one of those slow, poky old dances, why couldn't they have turned on different colored lights? Then there was that balcony scene, where Romeo and Juliet throw kisses and talk gibberish at each other. Now, that would have been real funny if they had had a comedian hiding behind the shrubbery watching them and cutting antics over them.

"And then at the end of the piece, where Romeo kills Juliet's other lover and takes poison, and then she wakes up and stabs herself—that was horrible It made one's flesh creep. I can't bear to see such things. And to think of their ringing down the curtain on it and making that the end of the piece! If I'd been Shakespeare, I would have added another scene, in which they all come to life again and have a nice wedding march. Or, if they could not do that, it seems to me the people who stage the play might have the two torch bearers who retire to the wings while Romeo and the other lover fight their duel do a wing dance at the side of the stage. I just dote on wing dances. Then the people who did not like to see the horrid part would not have to wtach it. They could watch the wing dance. And the people who like death scenes could watch them, and so everybody would be pleased. Don't you think so?"—Buffalo Express.

THE ROAD RUNNER.

A Smart Arizona Bird and His Method of Killing Rattlesnakes.

"There is a bird out in my country," said Major Ransome of Arizona, "which we call the road runner. He is an interesting fellow, this bird, and a fashion of plover, I take it, with long, meritorious legs that never give out, and which devour distance with an appetite that never seems appeased. Generally two road runners go together, for company's sake, no doubt. They seem to be great gossipers and do a vast sight of talking to each other. They will chase ahead of your horse as you ride along a trail and keep up the stride for miles and miles and hours and hours, with a steady, side to side motion, much like the gait of a pacing horse. Why they run along ahead of one in this insane fashion can only be guessed at. It would seem to be for fun and exercise.

"They are gifted with a great deal of sagacious malevolence toward the rattlesnakes, with which crawling brood the road runner has deadly feud. I suppose the rattlesnake pounces upon the road runner's eggs and makes omelets of them or gobbles up their young on a spring chicken theory. Whatever the cause of the hate, however, the road runner is the deadly enemy of the rattlesnake. They wreak vengeance upon him in this way: They will espy a rattlesnake asleep in the sun. 'Mum' is then the countersign with your road runner. He never says a word.

"He and his fellow road runner go about in discreet silence and collect the dried, dead joint of a flat cactus, which abounds in the southwestern deserts. They build a corral all about the dozing serpent with them. These pieces of cactus bristle with thorns as sharp and keen as needles. When they've got their snake corralled, the two road runners arouse him with yells and the flappings of their little jim crow wings. They revile him and scold him and appear to apply all kinds of hard epithets to him. He gets frightened and angry His head flattens and his rattles buzz.

"But they won't come near him. They stand at a safe distance and rail at him. At last he tries to crawl away, but he can't cross the cactus fence which the road runners have built about him. The spines prick him, and he draws back. Meanwhile the road runners keep up their derisive racket. With each prick of the cactus spines the rattlesnake's wrath increases.

"At last, in his desperate, brainless fury, he begins to bite himself. His poison is as deadly to him as to everybody else, and in a short time he dies. Great, then, is the mad triumph of the road runners, who taunt him until his last gasp and exult over his corpse like savages. After he is surely dead they walk off together with airs of cockey satisfaction, and, as it were, arm in arm."—Washington Star.

SHE FORGAVE HIM.

"So charming a girl a thief! His promised wife! mercenary and dishonest! Impossible!"

Yet appearances were against her. He acknowledged himself doubtful as to her innocence, but how he loved her even under the shadow of his doubt!

The note for £100, a sum of money she had declared that very afternoon would be a godsend to her, was missing. She was last seen in the room by two of the maids, and Adele Fosbank had intimated to Sheldon, the butler, that she herself had observed his Marjorie handling the crisp paper while glancing timidly, as if afraid of discovery, down by the alder hedge in a remote corner of the grounds.

Marjorie had protested her innocence. She owned to having handled the note when Squire Redfern touched it with his gum brush, but declared positively that it was replaced by her on the heap of papers by the side of the desk just before quitting the room.

But when he pressed her to try to remember if she had not again entered the squire's study she had blushed and stammered, as if recollections were painful, that she had passed through the apartments for the purpose of picking up her handkerchief perhaps half an hour later. Probably the maids were in the rooms then, but she did not know positively.

"You would not care to marry Marjorie with a stain on her character," his cousin Adele had remarked. "I am sorry for you and her. It is very mysterious and unpleasant affair all the way through."

Something about her tone had annoyed him, and he had bluntly observed:

"You don't know anything about this matter, Adele!"

She had flared up instantly, and with an air becoming a tragedy queen cried:

"Do you suppose I have taken the note, Charles Redfern? As if I would stoop to run away with a paltry £100, when papa would grant me that for the mere asking!"

That was three days ago, but nothing further had been brought to light. Marjorie had hastened home by the earliest train on the morning after the disappearance of the money, refusing to be escorted by her fiance, and today he had received back the ring and a little note begging of him to free her from the engagement.

Adele had said this was an acknowledgment of her guilt.

What mad freak had induced him to show the note to the girls? Some peculiarity in its careful patching together by a previous owner, and as the note had only come into his possession a little while before he had failed to take its number.

Was this miserable patch of paper to part him from the girl he adored? No, not 100 similar notes—and yet, how he longed to solve the mystery, how he hungered to clear fair Marjorie from the shroud of guilt that enfolded her.

The days dragged their weary length, but a solution was still unattained. To the squire, the servants and his cousin it was apparently no mystery—Marjorie had stolen the note and was a thief pure and simple.

But Charles was unwearied in his attempts to trace the whereabouts of the missing note, for the more he pondered over the matter the more he felt convinced that his lovely sweetheart was innocent of theft.

He had written, but no answer was accorded him; he had wandered about the lanes near his adored one's home, but had returned by a late train with his wish ungratified.

What had become of the note? When Marjorie's thoughts rushed back to that miserable day, she seemed to see Adele Fosbank with a sinister expression of face mocking her. Bravely she endeavored to suppress the thought, but it haunted her through all the weary hours—Adele had taken the note.

Mrs. Fane tried to comfort her daughter and induced her to unburden her mind of the trouble which was crushing out the fair young life. Brokenly the dreadful story was told to the sympathetic listener.

"My dear girl, I will go myself to investigate this matter today; there shall be no delay." And though Marjorie would fain have her remain at home she felt instinctively that some good would come of this visit.

The squire was away from home, and the only troublesome person with whom Mrs. Fane had to do battle was Adele Fosbank.

Mrs. Fane's motherly heart went out at once when she beheld the haggard face of the squire's son, for she knew at once the extent of his suffering.

"How is Marjorie?" he faltered, after a customary exchange of commonplaces.

"Have you solved this mystery yet? I am naturally most anxious to carry back good news to my daughter."

"Marjorie confessed to having handled the note after its contact with the gum brush, you say?" Mrs. Fane inquired.

Charles nodded.

"Then do you think it has stuck and become wrapped up in some other paper or slipped between the leaves of a ledger?" she asked, quite feverishly.

This notion seemed so feasible that Charles proposed an examination then and there, Mrs. Fane begging to be allowed to aid in the search, while Adele darted an angry glance in her direction.

A long, long search followed, but their work was without avail.

"My poor, poor girl!" wailed the distressed lady.

Mrs. Fane once more approached the desk and threw an anxious glance about the room, as if to read its secret in the papered walls. Then her eyes rested for a moment on the table.

With a sudden cry she turned to Charles, and pointing to a mark that was on the polished mahogany surface asked:

"The desk has been removed, has it not? Here is its outline. It must have been pushed aside?"

He lifted the desk in his strong arms, but the excited lady gasped: "No, no, it is not there. I thought it might have been removed when the desk was pushed from its usual position."

With the desk still in his arms he ran his finger under the surface, and, sure enough, their sensitive tips met the flimsy creases of the missing note, the gum from the squire's brush, as he playfully pointed it out to the girls, enabling it to stick to the bottom of the desk.

"Look under the desk," Charles cried, holding the article in position, and Mrs. Fane, bending slightly, discovered the lost note.—Exchange.

Unpleasant Japanese Custom.

In the early history of Japan it was decidedly a dubious honor to be closely related to any person of note, for one of the laws at that time decreed that, when a person of rank or importance died, all the immediate relatives must be buried alive, in a perpendicular position, around the personage's grave. Their heads were left above the earth, and thus they remained until welcome death came to free them.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

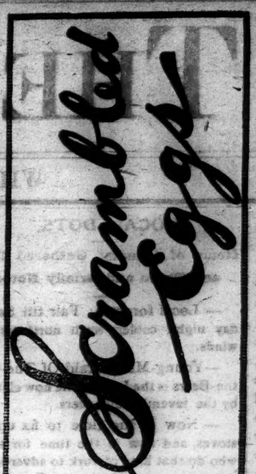
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY t

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve a poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use: that he would not be without it procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store. t



Take a small quantity of Cottolene and a little cream; warm in a frying pan. Break 6 eggs in it and stir until slightly cooked. Serve hot.

Use not more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you would butter and be sure that you do not overheat it before dropping in the eggs. This is always essential in cooking with Cottolene.

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks "Cottolene," and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath on every tin. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis and Chicago.

nov 6 tf tu th sa change

Napoleon and Ceremonies.

The ceremonial that the revolution swept away the first Emperor Napoleon was careful to revive in a less extreme form, and it is characteristic of the man that he made a special study of it and went so far as to prescribe the special forms to be observed on great occasions. Before his coronation, M. Isabey, the miniature painter, gave seven rehearsals with wooden dolls appropriately dressed of the seven ceremonies that were to be enacted. And, one ceremony being especially intricate, the functionaries rehearsed it in person in the gallery of Diana at the Tuileries, a plan having been carefully traced with chalk on the floor.

This was the sort of thing in which Napoleon especially rejoiced, and he himself arranged beforehand all the details of the entry of Maria Louisa into France and of his subsequent marriage with her. Among other particulars, on reaching what was then French territory the archduchess was conducted into the eastward room of a three roomed house near Braunau. The French commissioner entered the westward, while the third room in the middle was occupied by the rest of the party. And M. de Bausset, who gives an account of the proceedings, having bored holes with a gimlet in the door of the middle room, had a splendid view of the unconscious princess. But, he quaintly adds, it was the ladies who took most advantage of his forethought.—London Standard.

Peppermint is native to Europe, but it is said to be grown in several places in this country for the purpose of preparing the extract.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine, you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store. t

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute		@	5¼
Standard		7½@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams, ₩ lb	13½@		14
Sides, ₩ lb	7½@		7¾
Shoulders, ₩ lb	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides, ₩ lb	6½@		6
Shoulders, ₩ lb	5½@		
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX, ₩ lb	26	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	47½
Virginia Meal	55	@	50
COTTON TIES—₩ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	35
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—₩ lb—	27	@	33
Laguyra	20	@	33
Rio	15	@	20
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	6		6¾
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—₩ dozen	10	@	12
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	6 00	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ box	3 50	@	3 75
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—₩ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice	2 75	@	3 00
Straight	3 25	@	3 75
Fine Patent		@	4 25
GLUE—₩ lb	37½@		10
GRAIN—₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White		@	50
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	50
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	50
Oats, from store		@	35
Oats, Rust Proof		@	35
Cow Peas	70	@	75
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2	@	2¼
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	5½@		9@
North Carolina	8	@	10
LIME, ₩ barrel			1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	28 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" " in bbls		@	22
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	30½
" in bbls	25	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13	@	14
" in bbls		@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	26
NAILS, ₩ keg. Cut, 60d base		@	2 30
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess	14 00	@	14 50
Rump		@	13 50
Prime		@	14 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	@	22
SALT—₩ sack Alum		@	75
" Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	65
American		@	65
on 12½ ₩ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES—₩ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Sap	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Gran'd	4½@		5
Standard A		@	4¾
White Ex. C		@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4¼
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP—₩ lb—Northern	3½@		6
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping	10	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	00	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 00
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5	@	5½
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	19½	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Dull at 25 cents per gallon for country and 25½ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 20 per bbl for Strained and $1 25 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted on Change steady at $1 10 for Hard, $1 50 for Yellow Dip, and $1 60 for Virgin. Inspectors quote Hard, $1 20; Virgin and Yellow dip, $1 60.

COTTON—Market steady on a basis of 8¼c for Middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅞ cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	7⅛ " "
Low Middling	7 13-16 " "
Middling	8¼ " "
Good Middling	8 9-16 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	952 bales
Spirits Turpentine	80 casks
Rosin	408 bbls
Tar	304 bbls
Crude Turpentine	53 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Evening—Money on call was firm at

Castoria

for

Infants and Children.

MOTHERS

Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poison?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher? That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well These Things are worth knowing. They are facts.

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

CASTORIA DESTROYS WORMS, ALLAYS FEVERISHNESS, CURES DIARRHŒA AND WIND COLIC, RELIEVES TEETHING TROUBLES AND CURES CONSTIPATION AND FLATULENCY.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.

A LADY'S TOILET

Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

feb 4 1y

Wants.

One Cent a Word.

Advertisements under this heading—Help and Situations Wanted, For Rent, For Sale, Lost and Found, One Cent a word each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than Twenty cents. my 26 tf

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

A COMEDY.

They parted with clasped hands
And kisses and burning tears.
They met in a foreign land
After some twenty years—

Met as acquaintances meet,
Smiling, tranquil eyed,
Not even the least little beat
Of the heart upon either side.

They chatted of this and that,
The nothings that make up life,
She in a Gainsborough hat
And he in black for his wife.

Ah, what a comedy this!
Neither was hurt, it appears,
Yet once she had leaned to his kiss,
And once he had known her tears.
—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

THE FALL OF VENICE.

HUMILIATION OF THE PROUD OLIGARCHY BY BONAPARTE.

Contemptible Cowardice of the Patricians Who Had Ruled With Such High Hand The French Conqueror Declared the Venetians Unfit For Liberty.

Since the days of Carthage no government like that of the Venetian oligarchy had existed on the earth. As its best it was dark and remorseless. With the disappearance of its vigor its despotism had become somewhat milder, but even yet no common man might draw the veil from its mysterious, irresponsible councils and live. A few hundred families administered the country as they did their private estates. All intelligence, all liberty, all personal independence, were repressed by such a system. The more enlightened from the mainland, many even in the city, had felt the influences of the time and had long been uneasy under their government, however smoothly it seemed to be running.

Now that the earth was quaking under the march of Bonaparte's troops that government was not only helpless, but it actually grew contemptible in its panic. There was indeed the most urgent necessity for a change. The senate had a powerful fleet, 3,000 native troops and 11,000 mercenaries, but they struck only a single futile blow on their own account, permitting a rash captain to open fire from the gunboats against the French vanguard when it appeared. But immediately, as if in fear of their own temerity, they dispatched an embassy to learn the will of the approaching general. That his dealings might be merciful they tried the plan of Modena and offered Bonaparte a bribe of 3,000,000 francs; but, as in the case of Modena, he refused. Next day, the grand council having been summoned, it was determined by a nearly unanimous vote of the patricians (690 to 21) that they would remodel their institutions on democratic lines. The pale and terrified doge thought such surrender to be the last hope of safety.

Not for a moment did Lallemont and Villetard, the two French agents, intermit their revolutionary agitation in the town. Disorders grew more frequent, an uncertainty both paralyzed and disintegrated the patrician party. A week later the government virtually abdicated. Two utter strangers appeared in a theatrical way at its doors and suggested in writing to the great council that to appease the spirit of the times they should plant the liberty tree on the place of St. Mark and speedily accede to all the propositions for liberalizing Venice which the popular temper seemed to demand. Such were the terror and disorganization of the aristocracy that instead of punishing the intrusion by death, according to the traditions of their merciless procedure, they took measures to carry out the suggestion. The fleet was dismantled and the army disbanded.

By the end of the month the revolution was virtually accomplished, for a rising of their supporters having been mistaken by the great council in its pusillanimous terror for a rebellion of their antagonists they decreed the abolition of all existing institutions, and after hastily organizing a provisional government disbanded. Four thousand French soldiers occupied the town, and an ostensible treaty was made between the new republic of Venice and that of France.

This treaty was really nothing but a pronunciamento of Bonaparte. He decreed a general amnesty to all offenders except the commanders of Fort Luco, who had recently fired on the French vessel. He also guaranteed the public debt and promised to occupy the city only as long as the public order required it. By a series of secret articles Venice was to accept the stipulations of Leoben in regard to territory, pay an indemnity of 6,000,000 francs and furnish three ships of the line and two frigates, while, in pursuance of the general policy of the French republic, experts were to select 20 pictures from her galleries and 500 manuscripts from her libraries.

Whatever was the understanding of those who signed these crushing conditions the city was never again treated by any European power as an independent state. Soon afterward a French expedition was dispatched to occupy her island possessions in the Levant. The arrangements had been carefully prepared during the very time when the provisional government believed itself to be paying the price of its new liberties. And earlier still—on May 27, three days before the abdication of the aristocracy—Bonaparte had already offered to Austria the entire republic in its proposed form as an exchange for the German lands on the left bank of the Rhine.

Writing to the directory on that day, he declared that Venice, which had been in a decline ever since "the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope and the rise of Triest and Ancona, can with difficulty survive the blows we have just given her. This miserable, cowardly people, unfit for liberty and without land or water—it seems natural to me that we should hand them over to those who have received their mainland from us. We shall take all their ships; we shall despoil their arsenal; we shall remove all their cannon; we shall wreck their bank; we shall keep Corfu and Ancona for ourselves."

On the 26th a letter to his "friends" of the Venetian provisional government had assured them that he would do all in his power to confirm their liberties, and that he earnestly desired that Italy, "now covered with glory and free from every foreign influence, should again appear on the world's stage and assert among the great powers that station to which by nature, position and destiny it was entitled." Ordinary minds cannot grasp the guile and daring which seem to have prearranged and foreseen all the conditions necessary to plans which for double dealing transcended the conceptions of men even in that age of duplicity and selfishness.—Professor W. M. Sloane in Century.

The Grave of Mrs. Thackeray.

A few weeks ago, when taking a walk from Leigh to Hadleigh along the highroad, I found myself passing by the gates of Leigh cemetery, and I bethought me to turn aside for a few moments in order to visit the grave of Mrs. Thackeray. The cemetery is by no means full, and so I easily found the spot where she is laid to rest.

The grave is only a few paces from the entrance gates, on the left hand side of the center road, and consists of two portions of ground labeled "E 34" and "E 35." A memorial cross marks the spot and stands on two receding blocks. The whole of the design is constructed of white marble, and on the upper block, from which the shaft of the cross springs, is carved the following inscription:

To the dear memory of
Isabella Gethen Thackeray.
Born 1818; married 1836 to
William Makepeace Thackeray.
She died at Leigh Jan. 11, 1894, aged 76.

At the back of the cross are the words "Dominus Illuminato," and in the center the letters "IHS."

From this inscription it appears that both Mr. Leslie Stephen and Anthony Trollope are wrong in giving the date of marriage as 1837.—Notes and Queries.

And Then He Went Home.

"Mr. Stalate," she murmured, "do you remember when, in 1894, we sat up to watch the new year in?"

"Yes," he replied rapturously.

"Well—don't you—don't you"—

"Don't I what?"

"Don't you think we are beginning rather early this year?"—Washington Star.

TURKISH RAILROADS.

Severe Discipline Maintained For Both the Employees and the Passengers.

The discipline on the Turkish roads is very severe. Negligence is punished with heavy penalties, and if a collision occurs all employees who share in the responsibility are likely to be sent to prison, and if any one is killed or injured under sentences for long terms. Employees of the roads who are injured in service receive pensions, and if the injuries prove fatal their families are provided for. The law requires railroad companies to provide for the families of persons who are killed on their lines by accident, and those who are injured receive compensation to cover their board, medical attendance and loss of wages as long as they are unable to pursue their accustomed avocations. At the same time there is a penalty of $1 for walking upon a railroad track in Turkey for every offense. Cattle and other animals found on the right of way of railroads can be confiscated by the company, although the owner may redeem them by paying 25 cents each for sheep, dogs, goats, hogs and other small animals. It costs $2.50 to get a cow or horse out of a railway pound. Animals that are not ransomed within a given time are sold at auction for the benefit of the railway company, which, however, must return to the owner any sum in excess of the fine imposed by law and the cost of keeping the animal while in charge of the company. All articles left by travelers in the cars or in the station houses are also subject to similar rules. They can be redeemed upon the payment of a fee, and at the end of a certain period all articles not redeemed are sold for the benefit of the company.

Every passenger must be in his seat when the last gong sounds a few moments before the departure of a train. Travelers buying tickets must present the exact amount of money to the ticket agent; otherwise he is authorized to charge a commission of 4 per cent for making change, which goes into his own pocket. Local tickets are good only for the train for which they are sold and will not be redeemed, but through tickets will be accepted on all trains within the limit of time indicated upon them. Children under 3 years of age travel free and between 3 and 7 are carried at half rates. All gendarmes, prisoners of state, policemen and other officials are carried at half fare upon the presentation of a certificate of identity called an "ilmihaber." Army officers and soldiers are carried for one-third fare upon the presentation of an ilmihaber. Soldiers traveling on duty for the government are carried free upon the presentation of a "pestie" certificate. Passengers found upon trains without tickets are required to pay three times the full fare between the place where they started and the first station reached after they are discovered, when they are allowed to buy a ticket for the rest of their journey at the regular rate.

One hundred pounds of baggage are allowed for every ticket, but the traveler has to pay 3 cents for having his trunk checked. The Oriental express and trains from Constantinople to Vienna (44 hours) and to Paris (72 hours) run twice a week and carry first class parlor and sleeping cars. Similar trains run between Smyrna and Aden.—Chicago Record.

Borrowed Justice.

A country justice of the peace called upon a retired attorney some time ago, and after presenting a statement of facts asked as a matter of friendship for a legal opinion upon them. This the attorney gave. When the attorney had finished, the "squire" rose and said:

"Well, those are just the facts in a case I am a-going to try next Saturday in my court, and I knowed you would give me the right kind of an opinion, so I come to you. The costs in that case will be just $7.50, and I am willing to divide with you. When I was a candidate, some of the folks in my county 'lowed I didn't know enough to run this office, and I intend to show them that I do. The next case I have I will come to you again, and we will run that court right or bust a hamstring a-trying."

With that the justice of the peace dropped $3.75 on his astonished friend's desk and took his departure.—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Phrase That Is Malapropos.

The common phrase "lazy as the devil" contains as gross a blunder as ever was made by Mrs. Malaprop. Satan is always represented in the Scriptures as the busiest of all created beings. He goeth about as a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour. He lays snares to capture souls. His wiles and ways are unnumbered. He is the ever active adversary of mankind. He came down to the earth in wrath, knowing that his time was short. As soon as the devils entered into the swine the herd ran violently down a steep place.

The supernatural activity of the old enemy gives a complete contradiction to the error that he is ever lazy.—New York Sun.

Tuscany Girls.

A girl in Tuscany is always allowed a certain time per week to work for her dower and generally brings her husband a bed, with two or more pairs of linen sheets and a wadded coverlet, a chest (cassone), and from £10 to £25 in money. She has usually a good stock of body linen, two winter working dresses, several cotton ones for summer, and at least one holiday dress besides a black silk wedding gown. Every peasant girl has earrings and a necklace (vezzo) of several rows of irregularly shaped pearls or of red coral. The richer ones have a gold chain and watch.

Before the marriage a valuer (stimatore) is called in, who makes out a list of her possessions on stamped paper, which is given to the head man of her future husband's family. Should she be left a childless widow he returns the dower, and she generally leaves the house.—Exchange.

Not a Friend.

Frau A.—Is that gentleman over yonder a friend of yours?

Frau B.—No; he's my husband.—Zeitungs Lesebuch.

Duke Charles' Clock.

St. Petersburg has now the wonderful clock bequeathed by Duke Charles of Brunswick to the Swiss republic. The clock has 95 faces and shows the time of day at 30 different places, the movement of the earth around the sun, the phases of the moon, the signs of the zodiac, the passage over the meridian of 50 stars of the northern hemisphere and the date according to the Gregorian, Greek, Mussulman and Hebrew calendars. It took two years to put the pieces together when it was transported to Russia.

A GENEROUS MAN.

In the world of amusement Guy de Varville passed for one of the gayest young men in Paris. Without a sou of fortune, without stirring a finger to work, he had lived for 15 years as if he enjoyed an income of 40,000 livres. Dressed by the most fashionable of tailors, supplied by the most expensive hatter and bootmaker with the most recent fashions in hats and shoes, he lived in beautiful apartments in Quartier de l'Europe, was waited on by a valet de chambre absolutely correct, he dined at the best places, never went out except behind a pair of horses, and was intimate with persons in the highest circles of fashionable society.

How did he do it? How do the other young men, who live in the same way, do it? Only they themselves can tell, if they know.

However, Guy de Varville began to grow weary. The parting of his hair, usually faultless, began to widen in an alarming manner; the girth of his waist began to extend—in a word, he began to find that in each day's struggle the means and the implements were sometimes wanting.

He realized that he was growing more and more disposed to put an end to it all, especially if this end were to be Miss Jackson.

Miss Jackson was an exceedingly pretty young American girl; she was also very rich. He had met her during the winter season and had ever since been paying assiduous court to her.

Moreover, it seemed that his chances were good, and that she looked upon him with no indifferent eye. But, according to the French idea, with these American girls one never knows whether it is love or flirtation—whether to a proposal of marriage they will not reply with a burst of laughter or with a conge.

Nevertheless, the other night at Lady Nocalm's ball, where he led the cotillion with her, he thought she somehow or other gave him to understand that it would not displease her to be addressed as Vicomtesse de Varville.

And, as good luck never travels alone, when he went out that night he won 15 louis at the gaming table with a little 10 franc piece that was sleeping in a corner of his waistcoat pocket.

Guy went to bed happy that night. At 11 o'clock next morning he had not yet risen when his valet entered his room and informed him that a lady was waiting to see him.

His valet was too well trained, as well as too familiar with the ways of his master, to dare to disturb his morning slumbers without a sufficient and weighty reason.

Guy opened his eyes. Then he saw the precipitation with which his valet drew aside the curtains and he sat up in bed.

He was sure that something very serious was the matter, but his surprise was greater than ever when his servant told him:

"This lady says she comes from Miss Jackson."

Guy quickly made himself presentable and walked into the drawing room, where his visitor awaited him.

He saw a woman about 40 years of age. She was dressed simply, but most correctly.

"Monsieur," she said in a pleasant voice, but with a pronounced English accent, "I am lady patroness of the Mission for the American Poor, and Miss Jackson, who is much interested in the work of the society, advised me to come and beg of you a contribution."

Is it necessary to say that Guy listened to this declaration without the slightest enthusiasm?

"And when did you see Miss Jackson?" he asked coldly.

"This very morning; I went to see her about the sad condition of one of our compatriots who is in great misery with four little children. After giving me a contribution she added: 'Go and see M. de Varville from me; he is a friend of mine, a very good friend. Tell him that he will cause me the greatest happiness in joining me in this good work!'"

Guy went into his bedroom. With a sigh he picked up the three bank notes he had won the preceding evening, put one of them in an envelope, then, after a moment's hesitation, slipped in the second and finally also the third!

"Pshaw!" he thought, when the sacrifice was made. "Perhaps the money is well placed after all."

"And when will you see Miss Jackson again, madame?" he asked, as he handed to her the precious envelope.

"At once, monsieur; I shall go and tell her of your generous offer."

"Ah! Then would you have the kindness to tell her that I ask her permission to call upon her this afternoon and pay my respects, and at the same time to consult with her as to some means for the relief of the poor man in whom she is interested?"

"Well, I haven't managed so badly after all," thought Guy, when the door closed upon his visitor. "Fifteen louis is no small contribution, and I think I have deserved some little thanks from her. In any case solicitude for a poor American is not a bad excuse to get into her presence, and once there I'll see that I do things properly and bring the affair to a point."

Guy spent a long time over breakfast. While eating he formed his plan of campaign, made allowance for all possibilities and even went so far as to compose the final grand sentence the answer to which he hoped would be a "Yes."

Having taken his coffee and smoked half a dozen cigarettes, he began to make a most careful and elaborate toilet.

Three o'clock struck, and he was preparing to leave when his manservant brought him a letter. It was a letter with a heading; even the envelope bore a heading—it was a tradesman's letter!

Guy de Varville smiled, and, thinking of Miss Jackson's dollars as he opened the letter, he said to himself, "This is one of many who will be surprised when I settle his account!"

This is what the letter contained:

MONSIEUR LE VICOMTE—I know that you are courting Miss Jackson. I also learned this morning from one of your friends that you won 15 louis last night at baccarat.

As for three years you have persistently declined to pay anything on account of the itemized bill which I herewith inclose, I have availed myself of the two facts above mentioned to send to you a lady who will say that she comes from Miss Jackson, but who in reality is my cashier and collector. I have now to acknowledge the receipt of 300 francs which you paid to her this morning, and which sum I have placed to your credit.

I trust, monsieur, you will pardon me this liberty and accept my respectful salutations.
COLDROY, Shirtmaker.

"Touched!" groaned Guy de Varville, falling overwhelmed upon the nearest sofa.

Then, pulling himself together:

"But I shall go and propose to Miss Jackson, just the same."—From the French.

England is known to foreign observers as the country of large families.

The Best Way to Serve Food.

Refinement in serving food—that is, the use of pretty and suitable dishes, clean table linen and food that should be hot—hot in reality, and cold food in the proper condition—may have much to do in making persons contented, even delighted, with a simple diet. The idea that seems to prevail at many hotels and boarding houses and in some private families is that people like a great variety of food at one meal, when in reality satisfaction usually comes from the fact that in the midst of plenty it is impossible perhaps to select one dish that is perfectly prepared and served. A broiled chop, a slice of bread or a roll and a cup of coffee, each perfect of its kind, may delight the palate of a gourmet if the linen is dainty and the china and silver pretty and bright.

Where the Burden Rests.

He—I come around here so often because most of the other girls I know are such bores.

She—I am sorry you think so.—Brooklyn Life.

Water and Lightning.

According to a recent lecture of Professor Schuster of London, the safest course for a human being in a thunderstorm is to get thoroughly wet. Benjamin Franklin remarked that he could kill a rat when dry by means of an electric discharge, but never when it was wet.

Lake Borgne was named by the French. The word means "one eyed," and also "dingy," and the supposition is that the use of the name originated in some fanciful tale or in the color of the water.

THE BARBERS OF NEW YORK.

Ten Cent Italians Disputing the Field With Fifteen Cent Germans.

In the gradual substitution of Italian or German barber shops the question of rent has cut an important figure. Originally the best barbers in New York were Frenchmen, but they were superseded by Germans, who worked at more reasonable rates than skilled and experienced French barbers were accustomed to exact. The Germans held the field for some years almost undisputed, and then the Italians entered it as their rivals. The Italians offered one inducement to customers which is always a strong one and especially in hard times—cut rates. They charged 10 instead of 15 cents for shaving and 15 instead of 25 cents for hair cutting, and it was not long before they cut into the business of the German barbers seriously. At the present time the business is pretty evenly divided between Germans and Italians, with the former in charge of the higher priced and the latter in control of the cheaper shops.

There has been one barrier to the advance of the Italians, and that is the question of rent. A landlord charges as much for a barber shop to be used for 10 cent shaves as he does for one to be used for 15 cent shaves. The Italians who first entered the business overcame the difficulty by hiring cellars or basements. Of late it seems to have become evident to the Italian barbers that people do not like to go down stairs for tonsorial service, and they have hit upon the expedient of renting second floors. All along the principal streets, and especially Third and Sixth avenues, may be seen Italian barber shops which attract the attention of those who ride in the elevated railroad by their colored announcements and bright signs. The rent of a second floor on a leading New York thoroughfare bears usually to the ground floor the same relation that a $1 bill does to a $5 bill. In other words, the rent of a second floor is about one-fifth the rent of a ground floor, and as the question of rent enters very largely into the barbers' business this is an advantage which is not to be underrated.—New York Sun.

A Theory of a Broken Devil.

The story goes that when the devil was cast out of heaven he fell to earth and broke into several pieces. His head rolled into Spain, his heart into Italy, his stomach into Germany and his feet into France. This is why, says the legend, the Spaniards are so haughty, the Italians so amorous, the Germans so gluttonous and the French so fond of running after women.—Chips.

Lobelia, also called Indian tobacco, is known as a common herb, often growing as a weed in many parts of the United States.

Braddy & Gaylord

Gives the following prices on goods for the next seven days: One yard wide bleaching at 5c. Seven-eights yard wide at 4½c. Androscoggin bleaching at 7½c. Four-four white homespun at 5c. Sea Island homespun at 6c. Checked homespun at 3½, 4, 4½ and 5c. Checked Gingham at 4½, 5, 6 and 7c a yard. Heavy, thick Jeans at 10c. A beautiful line of Pants Cloth at 18c; nearly all wool at 25c. A heavy Blue Flannel, fifty-four inches wide, for boys' suits and pants, at 40c, worth 65c. Thirty-six inch wide Navy Blue Tricots at 10c. Thirty-four inch wide Carsimeres at 12½c. Twenty eight inch Plaids, in Dress Suitings, at 12½c. Forty inch Plaids, all styles, at 35, 40 and 60c a yard. Fifty-four inch, All Wool Ladies' Cloth at 75c. Extra value Twilled Red Flannel at 12½, 15, 18, 25, 35 and 40c, all grades; Plain White at 15, 18 and 25c; Heavy Twilled All Wool Extra Quality at 35c a yard. Ladies' Long Sleeve Under Vest at 18, 25, 40 and 50c; Medicated Red Flannel at $1.00 and 1.25—for ladies and gents; Children's size, 16, in White Merino at 10c. with a rise of 2c a number up to No. 34. Forty-four inch long Turkish Bath Towels at 10c. Gents' Fine, Black, Seamless Half Hose at 10c; Women's Black Hose at 5c; Heavy and Exra Long at 10c; Seamless at 15c; Hermsdorf Dyes, Fine Grade, at 25 and 30c; a few Children's Hose at 25c a pair. Ladies' Kid Gloves, a job lot, for ladies and gents, at 25 and 30c a pair. Ladies' Fine Kid Pearl Button Glove at 75c and $1.00.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store, at 112 North Front street, opposite the Orton House.

oct 20 tf

LEA & PERRINS'

Signature is printed in BLUE diagonally across the OUTSIDE wrapper of every bottle of (the Original and Genuine) Worcestershire

Lea & Perrins

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As a further protection against all imitations.

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Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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The State,

RALEIGH, N. C.

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The watch-word of THE STATE will be steadfast support of the Democratic Party and its well-established principles, and White Supremacy and intelligent and honest administration of public affairs in North Carolina.

THE STATE will advocate Bimetallism, the industrial development of North Carolina and the extension of popular education.

Subscription Price	$1 25
Clubs of Five	5 00
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Your subscription is solicited.

I will be glad to send you the first number. Start now.

S. A. ASHE, Editor,
Raleigh, N. C.

oct 18 tf

Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth.

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company jan 25 tf

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J. D. CROOM, President.

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June 8 1m

To the Public.

WE ARE STILL AT THE OLD STAND No. 11 South Front street, where we would be pleased to have you call and see us whenever you are in need of a first class Hair Cut or Shave, or anything else in that line. Satisfaction guaranteed. Respectfully

W. H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
Experts in Barbering,
South Front St.

sept 15 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Sept. 1, 1895.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 7
A M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
8 30	Lv.. Mulberry street..Ar	6 20
10 34	Lv.. Jacksonville......Lv	4 25
11 07	Lv.. Maysville.......Lv	3 51
11 22	Lv.. Pollocksville......Lv	3 36
12 00	Ar.. Newbern.......Lv	3 00
P M		P M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Marine's daily except Sunday, at 6.30 a m; arrive Jacksonville at 9.30 a m; returning leave Jacksonville 3.00 p m, arriving Marine's 6 p m.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. sep 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCT. 21, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 2.48 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.48 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.40 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 a m, Weldon 12.55 a m, †Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.45 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.24 p m, Florence 7.05 p m, Atkin 8.11 p m, Sumter 8.38 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.11 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.55 p m, Savannah 1.55 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadeldhia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.08 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.33 a m, Baltimore 2.18 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.18 p m, Petersburg 7.55 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.08 p m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.59 a m, Magnolia 8.13 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.00 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.13 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.14 a m, Florence 8.35 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.45 p m, Halifax 4.05 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10 a m returning leaves Tarboro 4.30 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9.00 p m, 5.25 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9.30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10.25 a m and 11.55 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C. 8.00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11.15 a m and 4.00 p m. Lucknow 12.45 p m, and 5.00 p m; returning leave Lucknow 9.00 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 10.30 a m and 3.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9.12 a m, Rowland 9.31 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6.00 p m, arrives Dillon 6.18 p m, Latta 6.31 p m, Pee Dee 6.53 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6.40 p m, arrive Clio 8.05 p m, returning leave Clio 6.10 a m, arrive Latta 7.50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 12.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 7.10 a m, 8.15 a m, 7.35 p m, arrive Darlington 7.45 a m, 8.55 a m, 8.00 p m, Hartsville 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 2.50 p m, Gibson 5.10 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 9.40 a m, Bennettsville 11.10 a m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 6.21 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.03 p m, 11.08 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 12.53 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.31 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.28 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7.56 a m, arrives Sumter †9.25 a m. Leave Sumter †9.50 a m, arrives Pregnalls †6.00 p m. Leaves Sumter 4.20 a m, arrives Denmark 6.11 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4.17 p m, arrive Sumter 6.05 p m. Leaves Pregnalls †8.50 a m, arrives Sumter †3.30 p m. Leaves Sumter †6.25 a m, arrives Darlington †7.55 p m.

†Daily except Sunday.

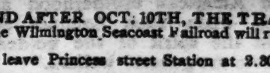
H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 12 tf

Wilmington Seacoast Railroad

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.



ON AND AFTER OCT. 10TH, THE TRAINS on the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad will run as follows:

Trains leave Princess street Station at 2.30 and 6.00 p. m.

Trains leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 5 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Princess Street Station at 2.30 and 6 p. m. Leave Ocean View at 10 a m and 5.00 p. m.

OSCAR GRANT,
Acting Superintendent.

oct 6 tf

The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES—Aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

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Address all letters to THE TIMES.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 23, 1895

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
5 55 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	9 05 a. m
2 45 "	Lv....Fayetteville....Ar	12 15 p m
2 15 "	Ar....Fayetteville....Lv	12 45
	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	
12 50 "	Lv....Sanford....Lv	2 16 "
10 50 a m	Lv.....Climax.....Lv	4 19 p. m
10 20 "	Lv.....Greensboro....Ar	4 50 "
10 11 "	Ar.....Greensboro....Lv	5 00 "
9 28 "	Lv.....Stokesdale....Lv	5 55 "
8 59 a m	Lv....Walnut Cove...Ar	6 25 "
8 55 "	Ar..Walnut Cove....Lv	6 20 "
8 29 "	Lv.....Rural Hall....Lv	6 58 "
7 05 "	Lv.....Mt Airy....Ar	8 25 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar....Bennettsville....Lv	8 15 a. m.
6 12 "	Ar......Maxton.....Lv	9 29 "
5 40 "	Lv....Red Springs....Lv	9 55 "
4 54 "	Lv.....Hope Mills.....Lv	10 35 "
4 35 "	Lv....Fayetteville....Ar	10 55

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 00 p m	Ar.....Ramseur.....Lv	5 50 a m
4 20 "	Lv.....Climax.....Lv	7 35 "
3 00 "	Lv....Greensboro....A	8 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 11 MIXED. daily ex sun
Leave Greensboro	9 15 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 56 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED. daily ex sun
Leave Madison	12 30 p
Leave Stokesdale	1 35 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte Atlanta and all points South and Southwest, at Wilmington with the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad for Wrightsville and Ocean View.

Trains No. 1 and 2 dinner at Fayetteville.

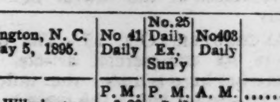
W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.

my 18 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 45	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 13	12 45	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54	......
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 40	8 08	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	8 49	......
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 55	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 43	......
Leave Charlotte			10 43	......
Leave Lincolnton			12 05	......
			P. M.	......
Leave Shelby			1 50	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 30	......

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex Sun'y	No402 Daily	
	A. M.	P M.	P. M.	
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25	
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58	
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55	
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20	
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20	
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 10	
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15	
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54	
		A. M.		
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34	
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30		
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30		
	P. M.			
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05		

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5.20 a m	4.09 p m
Leave Atlanta	8.45 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

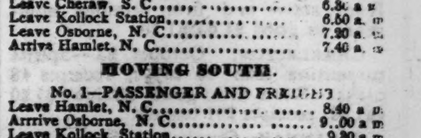
Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway. at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.
JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mrg. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	6.30 a m
Leave Kollock Station	6.50 a. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	7.20 a. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	7.40 a. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a. m
Arrrive Osborne, N. C.	9..00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North, South, East and West.

MONCURE, Supt.

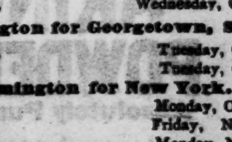
sep 25 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C.

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA,	Wednesday,	Oct. 23
PAWNEE,	Saturday,	Oct. 26
CROATAN,	Wednesday,	Oct. 30

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Oct. 22
PAWNEE,	Tuesday,	Oct. 29

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Monday,	Oct. 28
PAWNEE,	Friday,	Nov. 1
CROATAN,	Monday,	Nov. 4

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y.

oct 23 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1895

SPOTS AND FUTURES

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market—Manchester Advices.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The *Sun* says: Cotton fell twenty-six to twenty-eight points and closed weak, with sales of 410,100 bales. New Orleans receded twenty-three to twenty-eight points and then recovered one to four points of this. Liverpool was unchanged on the spot, with sales of 10,000 bales; futures advanced six to seven points, then lost four and a half points of the rise, and closed quiet at a net advance of three points. Semi-weekly estimate of interior receipts 116,856 bales, against 110,450 last week, 148,959 last year and 113,555 in 1893; shipments 83,668, against 69,889 last week, 119,541 last year and 86,621 in 1893; stocks 228,080, against 195,423 last year, and 180,998 in 1893. New Orleans expects to-morrow 10,000 to 11,000 bales, against 12,297 last week, 16,061 on same day last year and 12,188 in 1893. In Manchester there was not much doing in yarns; cloths small inquiry. The ports received 50,523 bales against 87,345 last week and 53,918 last year; thus far this week 215,572 bales, against 192,634 thus far last week. Spot cotton here was quiet and unchanged with sales of 429 bales for spinning. New Orleans and Galveston declined ⅛c, Baltimore and Augusta advanced ⅛c. New Orleans sold 3,000 bales; Memphis 1,000; Norfolk 907 and Mobile 500. Augusta received 1,653 bales, against 1,695 last week and 2,936 last year; Memphis 3,766 bales, against 3,000 last week and 4,466 last year; Houston 7,186 bales, against 7,480 last week and 13,096 last year.

To-day's features: Local, Western, Southern and European selling caused another break in prices. Liverpool, after showing quite a good advance early in the day, resisted later on, and New Orleans also showed weakness. Prominent interests here were said to be selling. Furthermore the South resold some of its purchases of the last few days. Some of the rumor mongers started rumors of impending financial troubles in the New Orleans trade, but we are assured that there is not the slightest foundation to such reports. To-day's decline eliminates a further large proceeding of the weak long interest even if it does not practically complete the liquidation, and certainly very many consider the market in a much safer condition than it was in recently. New Orleans is still above the parity of other markets but cotton has a good many champions in the Crescent City, to say nothing of New York and Liverpool. Spot prices are above the parity of Liverpool quotations, but the bulls think that in the end it is Liverpool which must advance rather than American markets decline. To-day, however, there was more disposition to sell than to buy and the tone at the close was depressed at the lowest figures of the day.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 23.—The *Guardian*, in its commercial article, says: The market here is under the influence of the important fall in the price of cotton in New York and New Orleans. Speculation has not been confined to America and Liverpool, but has affected many dealers in Manchester, where the market is very unsettled. Ordinary trade is out of the question. Telegrams from abroad withdraw even the low offers made previously and order buyers to await fresh instructions. The cloth department has been stagnant. Indian buyers have held aloof and manufacturers in several fresh instances, have decided to stop a part of their machinery. Home and American yarns have been sparingly dealt in, buyers refusing to operate owing to the situation in the cotton trade.

THE PRIZE FIGHTERS.

Supreme Court of Arkansas Decides Against Them—Corbett Will be Rearrested.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Oct. 23.—The Supreme Court has quashed the proceedings in the Corbett *habeas corpus* case and decided that Chancellor Leatherman, of Hot Springs, overstepped his jurisdiction in hearing the proceedings in the case; that it should have gone before a justice of the peace, to be tried and appealed from there, etc The Court also declared the law of 1891 against prize fighting in this State to be valid and operative. This law makes prize fighting a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of from $1,000 to $2,500. Corbett will be rearrested and forced to give a peace bond.

The Governor says he will await the next movement of the prize fighters and their contingent before making any further preparations.

LYNCHING IN ALABAMA.

A Negro Hanged for Assaulting a White Woman.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CINCINNATI, Oct 23.—A special to the *Post* from Vinegar Bend, Ala., says: Dick Henderson, a colored farm laborer, attempted an assault upon Mrs. James Allen, wife of his employer, yesterday while she was alone at home. The woman's screams frightened Henderson. In the afternoon a posse of citizens began a search for the negro. This morning Henderson's body was found hanging to a tree, a mile from the scene of his crime, perforated with bullets.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

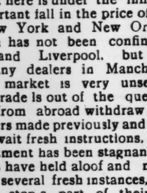
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, October 23.–Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 28½@28¾c. Rosin active and firm; strained common to good $1 65@1 70.

CHARLESTON, October 23.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; receipts 48 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 20 @1 30, receipts 201 barrels.

SAVANNAH, October 23.–Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c bid, with no sales reported and sellers holding. Rosin firm at an advance on medium grades: A, B and C $1 15, D $1 25, E $1 35, F $1 37½@1 40, G $1 42½@1 45, H $1 45 @1 50, I $1 70, K $1 85, M $2 15, N $2 60, window glass $3 00. water white $2 25.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,

106 Wall Street, N. Y.

CLEVELAND AT ATLANTA

DELIVERS AN ADDRESS ON THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS

And Indulges in a General Hand-shaking with the Public—Thousands of People Present—Carlisle and Stevenson Called on for Speeches But Refused to Talk.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 23.—President's Day at the Cotton States Exposition broke bright, balmy and beautiful. Incoming trains brought thousands of visitors and the streets were crowded at an early hour. The President remained in his apartments at the Aragon until the committee called for him. Secretary Carlisle and Vice President Stevenson were out early, however, for a stroll. The throng collected around the hotel before carriages arrived for the distinguished visitors. Calls were made for the President, but he did not respond.

At 10 o'clock the military procession formed down town and half an hour later passed the Aragon on its way out to the Exposition. The military was not intended as an escort and Mr. Cleveland and his official family were driven rapidly to the Exposition grounds. They reached the reviewing stand in front of the Government building a few minutes before the head of the column of troops wound around the hill in front of the Administration building, past the Pennsylvania, New York and Fine Arts buildings.

Beside President Cleveland and Secretaries Carlisle, Lamont, Herbert, Smith, Morton, and Postmaster General Wilson on the reviewing stand were Vice President Stevenson, Gov. Atkinson and Exposition and city officials. United States regulars from Fort McPherson, volunteers from Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia were in line. Gov. O'Ferrall and staff, of Virginia, received prolonged cheers as they rode by. Gov. Coffin and the red-coated Governor's Foot Guards, from New Haven, Conn., got a great round of applause. Mr. Cleveland lifted his hat to the commanding officers as they passed and gave the Governors a special smile.

The review being over Dr. T. S. Hopkins, of Atlanta, delivered a prayer for the President and the success of the Exposition. President Collier, of the Exposition, then in a ten minutes speech introduced the President.

Several thousand people were on the plaza within sight of the President. Though only a small part of these could hear the introduction, all recognized him and gave a mighty cheer. The President had most respectful attention while he spoke.

The President spoke as follows:

"Mr. President: On my own behalf and for my co-laborers in the Executive branch of our Government, who have accompanied me, I thank you for your kind words of greeting. We are here to congratulate you and your associates upon the splendid success of the Exposition you have set upon foot and upon evidences you have here gathered chiefly illustrative of Southern enterprise, Southern industry and Southern recuperation, but we are also here to claim a share in the pride of your achievement. No portion of our countrymen wherever found can exclusively appropriate the glory arising from these surroundings. They are proofs of American genius and industry, which are the joint possession of our people and they represent triumphs of American skill and ingenuity in which all our citizens from the highest to the humblest have a proprietary right. While my fellow-citizens of Georgia and her neighboring States may felicitate themselves to the fullest extent upon such evidences as are here found of the growth and prosperity of interests and enterprises in which they are especially concerned, I cannot be deprived of the enjoyment afforded by the reflection that the work that they have done emphasizes in the sight of the world the immense resources and indomitable thrift of the people of the United States.

"It seems to me the thought may be suggested as not inappropriate to this occasion, that what we see about us is the outgrowth of another Exposition, inaugurated on American soil more than a century ago, when a new nation was exhibited to the civilized world, guaranteed and protected by a Constitution which was ordained and established by the people of the United States with the declared purpose of promoting their general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. The success which has attended this exposition of products and manufactures is not altogether due to the quality of the soil or character of the people in any of the contributing States, but it rests largely upon the fact that these States are members of a beneficently governed nation, whose natural resources and advantages everywhere have been developed and improved by the influence of free institutions, and whose people have been stimulated and encouraged by the blessings of personal liberty.

"A contemplation of the blessings vouchsafed to us by our Government easily reminds us of the importance of a hearty and united co-operation in its support and protection. We should lovingly watch and guard it, not only because we are the recipients of its precious gifts, but for its own sake, and because it has been put in our hands in sacred keeping to prove to the world that man can be trusted with self-government. We shall walk in the path of patriotic duty if remembering that our free institutions were established to promote the general welfare. We strive for those things which benefit our people and if each of us is content to receive from a common fund his share of the prosperity thus contributed, we shall sadly miss our duty and forfeit our heritage if in narrow selfishness we are heedless of the general welfare and struggle to wrest from the Government private advantages which can only be gained at the expense of our fellow-countrymen.

"I hope I may, therefore, be permitted in conclusion to suggest as a most important lesson taught by this occasion the absolute necessity to our national health and welfare, and consequently to our individual happiness as citizens of a careful discrimination in our support of policies and in our advocacy of political doctrines between those which prompt the promotion of the public welfare and those which simply seem to serve selfish or sectional interests. If we are to enjoy the blessings our Government was framed to fairly and justly bestow, we shall secure them in due time by cultivating a spirit of broad American brotherhood and insisting upon such conduct as will, within the spirit of the golden rule, promote the general welfare."

The conclusion of the speech was greeted with cheers. Then the crowd called for Carlisle, and he arose and bowed, but refused to speak.

Vice President Stevenson in the same manner acknowledged the shouts for him, and shook his head when the people called for a speech.

President Collier announced that Mr. Cleveland would shake hands with the people if they would pass by in an orderly line. Instantly there was a break for the reviewing stand. Here and there ladies caught in the jam fainted, but that did not deter others. For an hour the President shook hands, faster, he said, than ever before in his life. When he grew weary the committee rushed him into a carriage and off to the Piedmont Driving Club, just on the outer edge of the grounds. There a champagne luncheon was served at 3 o'clock to the President, Cabinet officers and their wives, after which the party began to take in all the buildings systematically.

The luncheon and the rest refreshed the President, who had been fatigued by standing so long speaking and shaking hands. He was especially anxious to see the displays made by the U. S. Government and the negroes. He spent more time in those two buildings than in any others. At the negro building he was met by I. Garland Penn, chief of the negro department, and his associates. The President shook hands with them and after looking the building over, congratulated them on the excellence of their display and the evidence of their race's material advancement and prosperity. He was greatly impressed by the showing which the race made. Commissioner Penn and his associates were highly elated by the President's comments. Mr. Cleveland was greatly gratified, too, at what he saw in the Government building.

The President did not have time to rest at the Aragon before the reception hour at the Capital City Club. The reception was largely attended and it was a swell affair. Mr. Cleveland remained from 9 o'clock to nearly midnight, when he withdrew to prepare for his return trip to Washington. He stood the day's trying ordeal very well, and said at the reception that he had enjoyed his visit to Atlanta very much. He was htghly complimentary in his reference to the Exposition.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

December Wheat Closed a Shade Higher—Corn Active and Higher for Near Options—An Advance in Prices for Pork Products.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, October 23.—For inactivity to-day's wheat market deserved to rank very high. December wheat opened at 60¾c, sold between 60¼c and 60@60½c, closing at 60½@60⅝c, a shade higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was steady.

As navigation approaches a close and more especially that lake freight rates are on the decline, the demand for cash corn for shipments shows symptoms of improvement. The calls for the near options in this grain were brisk and imperative to-day, leading to quite a sharp upturn in prices for those deliveries, but failing to stimulate the May in like manner. Another very probable reason for the strength in the early futures was that they have been oversold, and as the new grain will not begin to move with any degree of proportions until December, the old crop only is available on delivery. May corn opened at 29¾c, sold at 29½@29⅝c, closing at 29¾@29½—¼c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was ¼@1c per bushel higher.

Oats remained almost stationary. May oats closed ⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were steady and unchanged.

Provisions—Owing to an improvement in the quality of the hogs received at the yards this morning and to an advance in prices there, provisions showed some improvement in value. A petition to the board of directors of the board of trade is to be presented asking that extra short clears be made a speculative article. The packers will make the move. The idea is to afford an opportunity to make further hedges on their operations. At the close to-day January pork was 12½c higher, January lard 7½c higher and January ribs 5c higher.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner Miller's Report of Receipts for the Past Three Months.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Commissioner Miller has compiled the receipts of internal revenue for the three months of the current fiscal year. They show total receipts to have been $37,744,478, a decrease as compared with the corresponding months of last year of $30,800,630.

The principal sources of revenue were: Spirits $18,853,028, a decrease of $31,303,864, as compared with the corresponding months of last year; tobacco $8,075,545, an increase of $460,600; fermented liquors $10,389,100, an increase of $792,680; oleomargarine $888,884, a decrease of $187,504; miscellaneous $89,470, a decrease of $113,992.

The heavy decrease in revenue from spirits was caused by the withdrawals during the months of July and August of last year to escape the increased tax on whiskey put on by the new tariff bill, which went into effect August 8th, 1894.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Reports from Jobbing Circles Show Fully an Average Trade.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The market for cotton goods has again been quiet to-day, as far as aggregate business goes. There has naturally been some unsettlement of sentiment regarding the future of the dry goods market, following the fall in the price of cotton, but buyers who have on the strength of that factor been endeavoring to place orders for future deliveries of staple cottons on the level of bids recently made by them unsuccessfully, have discovered that there are few sellers prepared to commit themselves to any greater extent than before. Reports of business in progress in jobbing circles here and elsewhere show fully an average trade passing which, in view of the excellent distribution already secured, is decidedly encouraging.

BURNED AT SEA.

Steamer City of St. Augustine—The Crew Supposed to Have Taken to the Boats.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The steamer City of St. Augustine, Capt. Caskill, which regularly trades between this port and Jacksonville, Fla., bringing up lumber from the latter port, was burned at sea, eighteen miles off Hatteras, yesterday morning. The news was brought by the Ward liner Orizaba, which stood by the burning steamer for several hours, but saw no signs of the crew. It is probable they had taken to the boats in an endeavor to reach the coast.

The City of St. Augustine sailed from New York for Jacksonville at midnight of the 21st instant. She had a crew of fifteen men and carried a cargo of general merchandise, but no passengers. Her cargo was insured.

VIOLATED NO LAW.

The Citizens of Wake County Who Requested Mormon Elders to Leave the Community.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 23.—Judge Coble, of the Superior Court, referred to Solicitor Pou the letter sent to the four Mormon Elders in this county notifying them to leave, and which they referred to Governor Carr. Solicitor Pou says that unless the Mormons can show conspiracy to force them to leave, he cannot see how the signers of the letter can be prosecuted. As long as the Elders obey the law they are entitled to preach, but any number of citizens may protest against such preaching, and may go so far as to request the men to leave the community, and yet not violate the laws.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

COINAGE OF SILVER

SUSPENDED BY ORDER OF SECRETARY CARLISLE,

Except of Subsidiary Coin—The New Orleans Mint Will be Closed—Statement of the Number of Silver Dollars Minted, and Treasury Holdings of Silver Bullion.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—All silver coinage, except that of subsidiary silver, has been ordered suspended after November 1st next by Secretary Carlisle. In carrying out this policy the New Orleans mint will be practically closed and dismantled after that date, and its seventy employes furloughed without pay. A letter containing these instructions as to discontinuing coinage operations at New Orleans was mailed to Superintendent Overton Cabe on Monday night.

The practical effect of the action taken by Secretary Carlisle is to convert all the silver bullion held by the Government into gold obligations. Under the parity clause of the Sherman Act, Secretary Windom in October, 1891, construed the law to mean that all Sherman notes issued against the bullion were redeemable in gold. This construction of the law was concurred in by his successors, Secretaries Foster and Carlisle, and has been in practical operation during the past six years. Under it $76,198,523 have been redeemed. The coinage of silver bullion into standard silver dollars operates to prevent Sherman notes being issued upon them. Silver certificates, however, are issued against the standard silver dollars, and are redeemable only in silver. Thus from the same base, the silver bullion, the Sherman notes become gold obligations and the silver coined into standard silver dollars and the silver certificates issued upon them became silver obligations.

The suspension of the coinage of standard silver dollars, therefore, leaves the bullion silver free from any further liabilities of conversion into silver obligations. The closing up of the New Orleans mint leaves only the United States mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco in operation. At these mints only gold and subsidiary silver will hereafter be coined, unless Congress should direct to the contrary and its action should be approved by the President.

Secretary Carlisle for some time past has been considering the advisability of stopping all silver coinage, except that of subsidiary coins, and since he has been the head of the Treasury Department only 4,889,894 standard silver dollars have been minted. Since July 1st last only ninety standard silver dollars have been coined. The coinage of standard silver dollars during the past few years have been as follows: 1895, $8 956 011; 1894, $758; 1893, $5,848,000; 1893, $8,339,000; 1891, $37,000,000.

The total coinage of silver under all acts amounts to $423,289,809.

The Treasury now holds of silver bullion purchased under the Sherman Act, 137,644,000 fine ounces, the cost of which was $124,080,893; the coinage value of this bullion in silver dollars is $177,964,000. If this bullion were coined into silver dollars the profit to the Government on its coinage would be nearly $54 000,000, which sum could be paid out of the ordinary expenses of the Government or against which silver certificates could be issued.

Under the act of 1878, the Treasury holds of bullion purchased $665,459 in value.

FATAL SHOOTING.

W. F. Mallory Killed by R. H. Harris, Jr., in Petersburg, Virginia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PETERSBURG, VA., October 23.—W. F. Mallory, a well known sporting man here, was shot and almost instantly killed on Bolingbrook street to-night by R. H. Harris, Jr. After committing the deed Harris walked quietly to the police station and surrendered himself. There was only one witness to the shooting. Neither he nor Harris will make any statement to-night as to the origin or cause which led to the tragedy. Harris was committed to jail. A postmortem examination and an inquest will be held to-morrow. Mallory and Harris are both married men. The dead man leaves a widow without children. Harris has a wife and two small children.

A TRAIN WRECKED

Engineer, Fireman and Brakeman Killed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, October 23.—A Bristol, Tenn., special to the *Dispatch* says: A South-bound freight train on the Norfolk & Western Railroad, while moving at a rapid rate, ran into a bunch of cattle near Max Meadows, Va., at an early hour this morning, and the engine and eleven cars were ditched.

Engineer George O'Neill, of Bristol, fireman Charles Lindawood, of Atkins, Va., and Ed. Newsom, a colored brakeman, were instantly killed. The rest of the crew escaped without injury. The fireman was buried under the engine and engineer O'Neill had the top of his head torn off. O'Neill leaves a wife. His remains will be buried here to-morrow.

BANK ROBBERS.

A Daring Attempt at Oregon, Missouri.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

OREGON, Mo., Oct. 23.—A daring attempt was made at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by two or more unknown men to rob the Citizens bank of this city. The building was entered from the rear, and then dynamite was used and the vault door was blown open. A charge of dynamite was applied to the safe, which tore off the front and entirely wrecked the vault. This explosion awakened people sleeping in the block where the bank is located, and the robbers became alarmed and fled. Considerable damage was done to the bank building. No money was obtained.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wilmington District, W. S. Bone, P. E.

Elizabeth circuit, Elizabethtown, Oct 26th and 27th.
Columbus circuit, Cerro Gordo, Nov 2.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Fair Bluff, Nov 2d and 3d.
Kenansville circuit, Charity, Nov 9th and 10th.
Magnolia circuit, Providence, Nov 10th and 11th.
Canon Creek circuit, Shiloh, Nov 16th and 17th.
Waccamaw circuit, Old Dock, Nov 19th.
Brunswick circuit, Macedonia, Nov 23rd and 24th.
Southport Station, night, Nov 24th.
Clinton circuit, Clinton, Nov 30th and Dec 1st.
Bladen circuit, Windsor, Dec 7th and 8th.
Wilmington, Bladen Street, night, Dec 8th.

The New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, en route to the Atlanta Exposition, was handsomely entertained by the Manufacturers' Club, of Charlotte, N. C. The stop was for a half day, and the New England manufacturers resumed their journey in the afternoon.

That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilirating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well informed.

FOOT BALL.

Games Played Yesterday at Various Places.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Philadelphia—University of Pennsylvania 23; (Freshman) Haverford College 6.

New Haven, Conn.—Yale 54; Williams 0.

Princeton, N. J.—Princeton 22, Union 0.

Middleton, Conn.—Amherst 16; Wesleyan 14.

WARM WIRELETS.

Chas. D. Rose has cabled the New York Yacht Club withdrawing his challenge.

Secretary Carlisle will leave Washington Sunday for Kentucky, where he will register and return again in time to vote for Hardin, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The Spanish Cabinet decided to send the torpedo boats Ariete, Halcon and Azor to Cuba, and also to purchase immediately 1,500 Mauser rifles for the use of the Spanish troops in Cuba.

N. P. Hartman defeated Edward Jones, of England, in a broad sword contest at Atlanta, yesterday, for the world's championship and a $5,000 medal. Hartman's superior swordsmanship was very evident.

The Republican National Committee is called to meet at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., at 2 o'clock p. m., Dec. 10th, to designate a time and place for the meeting of the National Convention in 1896.

A telegram from Cole City, Ga., says that Miss Maggie Henderson, who was outraged October 1st by New Smith, a negro "trusty" convict, and who was subsequently lynched, died yesterday from the brutal injuries she received.

The Rev. R. S. Trapier, for thirty years rector of St. Michael's P. E. Church, in Charleston, S. C., died at Highlands, N. C., yesterday. Mr. Trapier was about 85 years old, and was for more than twenty-five years the active pastor of St. Michael's church.

Milton Adler, a partner, applied for a receiver for the big whiskey firm of Mayer Bros. & Co., of Cincinnati. The firm is amply solvent, and the receivership was asked for on account of dissatisfaction with the way in which the business was conducted.

Sheriff Barnes, of Atlanta, Ga., has removed Wards, the jailor, and the assistant jailor, who were on duty when Will Myers, the condemned murderer, escaped Monday. Nothing has been heard of Myers. The reward for his arrest has been increased to $1,000.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

For Sale—Two-story res'dence near Third street, for something less than $3,000. W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public. oct 24 1w

Cash advanced on improved city property, or loaned on mortgages. Apply to D. O'Connor, Real Estate Agent. oct 22 3t

Salesman wanted to sell the Rapid Dish Washer to the wholesale and retail trade. Washes and dries the dishes in two minutes without wetting the fingers. $75 a week and all expenses. Easy position; no hard work; can make $1.00 a week. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. oct 23 tf

You can get Big Bargains in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, and First-Class Repairing at J. T. Burke's, No. 7 South Front Street, oct 20 3t

Pears, Pears, still they come. Another consignment of 13 barrels just received. Apples, Onions, Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, all at lowest prices. Also Flour, Molasses, Meat, Meal, Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff always on hand. Neill McKinnon, No. 3 South Water street. c21

Photographs—The finest possible Photographs at low rates, $1.00 per dozen up. A fine line of Photo Frames from 15c up. U. C. Ellis, Photographer, 114 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. oct 3 tf

Electrical Bicycle Bells applied to Bicycles by Howard & King, No. 101 Front and Market streets. sep 21 tf

Beer on draught and any drink known to American or French Saloonists. Free lunch from eleven a. m. until one o'clock and from five to seven o'clock p. m., at A. P. Levy's French Cafe, Princess street. sep 5 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON Intelligence Bureau, Wilmington, N. C. Still in the lead for servants. Want one girl, White, German preferred, who will work for $6 per month, where she will have a home. R. B. Reardon, Prop. jy 7 tf

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, in quantities to suit,

At Your Own Price,

At the STAR Office,

Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and Excellent for Placing Under et Carp s.

JOHNSON & FORE.

We have made extensive preparations for the approaching season, and with the present glorious prospects we expect to do a

Tremendous Fall Trade.

Remember, we are headquarters for High Class Novelties in

DRESS GOODS AND MILLINERY.

Black Goods will be used more this Fall and Winter than ever before, and we are confident we can show the most elegant assortment and best selected stock in the State.

Our stock of

Imported Fancy Dress Patterns

are "just lovely;" at least that is the remark we so frequently hear from the ladies.

100 Dozen Kid Gloves

for Ladies, Gents and Misses, in Black and White and all the fashionable Fall Shades. We have made up our mind to do the KID GLOVE BUSINESS of the city, and we have the stock to do it with.

Have a complete stock of Dr. Jaeger's celebrated Sanitary Woollen Underwear in all the different grades for Gents, Ladies and Children.

Agents for Imperial Pinned Paper Patterns.

Johnson & Fore,

No. 111 Market St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

oct 15 tf

For Sale!

DryGoods

—AND—

GENT'S

Furnishing Goods

BUSINESS, STORE, FIXTURES, &c.,

including good will of stand.

Store situated on the northeast corner of Front and Market street.

For particulars apply in person or address P. O. Box 299. oct 13 tf

YOU!

We Are Talking to You!

You have probably noticed our untiring efforts to gain your trade. Considering the large number of customers which we have managed to draw our way, we might, possibly, worry along without you. But we WANT YOUR TRADE. We are "rounding up" some contracts made months ago, for certain

SHOES

Which we managed by a "close rub" to get at old prices. True, we are paying the Full Rise on some grades, because we can't get them from manufacturers without doing so. But believing our section ill-prepared to pay the full advance, we are trying to equalize things by Dividing Our Advantages with our patrons, whom we cordially thank for past favors, and ask (also the public in general) to continue to call on us for Bargains in all kinds of Foot Wear.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

oct 13 tf Successors to H. C. Evans, 115 Princess St

Mullets.

100 Barrels September Mullets,

Packed in 100 lb. Northern barrels.

FOR SALE LOW.

Write for quotations.

Large Stock of Tobacco and Cigars at Close Figures.

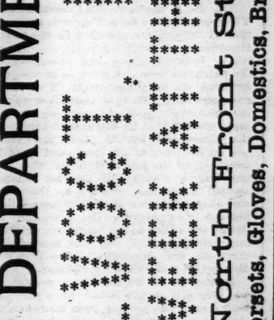
SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,

sep 22 tf 12 Market St.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

No. 9 North Front Street.

Dress Goods, Silks, Wraps, Corsets, Gloves, Domestics, Bric-a-Brac, Carpets, Rugs, Shades.



1 3-4 lb., 2 lb. and 2 1-4 lb.

Bagging.

New Arrow Ties,

August and September

DELIVERY AT LOWEST PRICES

Get our prices before buying.

WORTH & WORTH.

Wholesale Grocers.

July 27 tf

R. R. P. OATS.

1,000 Bushels R. P. Oats at low prices.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,

126 North Water Street,

oct 20 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Children's Shoes

Are a prominent item of expense in every family. It behooves every parent to buy to the best advantage. We make a specialty of

Children's Shoes,

which we are selling at prices that speak for themselves. We have just received a handsome lot of

Children's School Shoes.

Something that you'll find "a 1" for wear. If you want a pair of Shoes for your little son try a pair of our youth Cordovan Lace Shoes at $1.50. For wear there are none better. Our new line of Spring Heel Solar Tip School Shoes for Boys and Girls are just the thing needed. Don't fail to see this Shoe before purchasing. You'll find them regular money savers.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

oct 20 tf

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. J. POOMER, Cashier.

W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal Loans Made on Approved Security at Lowest Rates.

NO INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

All Cash Collections remitted for on day of receipt. Accounts of individuals, firms, banks and other corporations solicited. Promptness, accuracy and safety guaranteed.

	Sept. 28, 1893.	Sept. 28, 1894.	Sept. 28, 1895.
Surplus and Net Profits..	$18,300	$30,100	$45,000
Premiums on U. S. Bonds,	4,250	None.	None
Banking House, &c.....	15,000	15,000	12,500

Dividends paid past two years, 6 per cent. per annum.

Last installment of capital paid in October, 1892.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President. G. SLOAN, Cashier.

Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $4,000.

Loans made on any good security. Interest paid at rate of 4 per cent. per annum. oct 22 tf

Wanted $10,000.

Gilt-edge security. Write to

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Y. M. C. A. Building,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Yes, we want $10,000, but we don't want to borrow it. We don't want to beg it and we don't want to steal it. We just want to make it in a couple of years We don't want to counterfeit Uncle Sam's money either, we just want to earn it legitimately. Our gilt-edge security is in selling the best quality of goods at a reasonable margin of profit. If we don't make a reasonable profit we've got to starve or steal. The one lands us in the penitentiary and the other carries us to our grave. We are not anxious to take up our abode at either place yet awhile.

We don't and we won't run a cheap John drug shop and sacrifice quality for price. Quality ranks first and price follows.

Those who prefer the best Drugs, &c., at moderate prices know where to go to.

Bunting's Pharmacy.

Those who wish cheap Medicines they know where to go to, too sep 22 tf

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT Co.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Assortment and Quality Unsurpassed.

Prices Based on Small Profits.

PROMPT DELIVERY OF GOODS.

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT CO.,

15 and 17 South Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

Telephone 14. oct 6 tf

Bulbs Have Arrived.

Call and make your selections promptly, and succeed with your "Window Garden."

JAS. D. NUTT,

oct 6 tf The Druggist.